

# The China Mail.

Temporary Office,  
Matrubars Hotel,  
Tel. 405.

March 11, 1921; Temperature 84

PRICE, \$3.00 Per Month

## BUSINESS NOTICES

**BANKER & CO**







**TSANG FOOK PLANO CO.**  
 414, Wanchai Road. Telephone 512



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Prepared by a process of partial fermentation which gives it the distinctive flavour which is so pleasing to the palate.

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Possesses the characteristic stimulating and refreshing qualities of Champagne; it has a delicious flavour.

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INSPECTION SOLICITED

DEP. A. WING &amp; CO.

50 DE VORSE ROAD, CENTRAL.

## The China Mail.

TELETYPE SERVICE

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1922

## ADVERSARIA.

And in spite of all this, I am told there are people who pretend not to believe in hell.

The Straits Times of Singapore reports that a local collector of ancient coins possesses a one-cent coin of Brunel, Borneo, with the date of 1304. "The coin," it says, "has been well preserved." "It is considered of high value not only by reason of its antiquity but also by the fact that it is a Muhammadan date, and that this 'antique' coin is a little over thirty years old. Any exchange shop in Hongkong will sell you a Brunel cent of that same date, and be glad to, for one new Hongkong cent. The Straits Times has been badly had. What on earth could it be thinking of to dream that Brunel in 1304 A.D. could have any coinage at all!

Because I honestly am interested in "our duty," I read a leader of this title in a strike-time Telegraph very eagerly. Anything I can do, and ought to do, I want to get started on as quickly as possible. The leader consisted of three paragraphs. The first said that the situation had become serious. The second said that the situation was serious. The third said that the situation was serious.

reach the public eye. I had to snicker at that of max of seriousness; but I was really after "our duty," and I read on. The second paragraph demanded speedy and drastic action, and that all loyal and law-abiding citizens should stand by the Executive. Cela va sans dire. "Our duty is to remain calm and unruffled." Poch! And that after rattling us by telling us about the seriousness of it all. My colleague in this stunt reminded me vividly of the scared small boy walking through a dark wood at night time, and whistling to show that there is nothing to fear. However, on reflection, I guess his advice as to "our duty" was as good as any we got.

I am an advertising expert, and always interested in any contribution to the study of this art or science or craft. Consequently, I was tickled to see a Daily Mail article by Canon Meyrick of Norwich. I was once wrecked on my way to Norwich. Went down with all hands in three fathoms. But that, as the cow said, is an under story. The Norwich Canon is worrying about the propriety and/or advisability of advertising his business. I reflect that the first, essential in good advertising is to have the goods to advertise.

"Hopes again dashed" struck me. "Dashed" was not just, for the answer was surely a lemon. If this seems needless, remember the advice of the Wise Man, that the only cure for the incurable horror of transposition is to turn it into farce.

The best way to parody the situation had become serious. The second said that the situation was serious. The third said that the situation was serious.

Court case amused me. Defendant was charged with defrauding the Government "by false pretences and incorrect means." What are the correct means for defrauding a Government? It might pay to learn this.

Don't grumble any more about Hongkong taxes. That official was undoubtedly right who said we are lightly taxed. The Hongkong Tramway Company thinks so, and is now registering under the local Ordinance, and giving up its Home registration, in order to save on taxes. According to a newspaper report, there is need for some such economy. It paid only a bare 40 per cent. in 1919 and 1920.

According to Lord Riddell, back from the Washington Conference, the children in a big elementary school in God's Country sang for his benefit. "They sang the American National Anthem to the tune of 'God Save the King!'" They must have been cute kids, to squeeze the eleven syllables of "Oh say can you see, by the dawn's early light," into the six chords of Carey's dirge. Yes, indeed, they gave proof that their pep was still there.

In the same article, I notice, he praised the "accuracy" of the American newspaper chaps. A man who recognized the Star-spangled Banner when sung to the tune of the British national anthem is some expert in accuracy, seems to me. I'm feeling rather peeved with him, I don't mind telling you, because, knowing nothing of music, I took his word for it. I learned the words when living in the States, and of course I've always known the tune of our own anthem. It is the one tune I can master, the only tune I can sing without going more than half an octave flat. So when pressed to sing at a Police Social this week, I started off quite confidently.

O say can you see by the dawn's early light what So proudly we Hailed at twilight's last Gleaming whose broad striped and Bright stars thro' the perilous Fight O'er the ram.

The accompanist stopped there, you see, and there I was with the essential verb and a big bunch of hefty phrases still left on my hands—sticking out like nails where a bridge has been washed away, or like one flap of your waistcoat when you have started at the wrong button. I had nowhere to put the rockets' red glare, and the land of the free and the home of the brave positively hadn't a semicorner or a demijohn or whatever you call those Clurchillian dots. They all thought I'd forgotten the words. As if I could! Besides, how ridiculous it made those good words sound. "Fight over the ram" as a last line was not dignified. My American friends will not be pleased when they hear about it. Lord Riddell says they are a peaceful people, and determined to have peace; but I'm sure they will not want peace at that price. He even had to work in a jeer at the teacher whose kids were entertaining him. He says the teacher thought "Rule Britannia" was "my national anthem." How does he know that it isn't? A lord who thought he heard theirs sung to our tune cannot be sure what's what in the musical line. He's a ram, all right.

Appropriate to a FOOTBALL. China Mail leader on this, which did not mention the incident, I hear that a referee in a match on February 25 had to order both teams off the field. I presume that he then went to the Racer. I hope he won, for I admire a man of nerve.

In the streets of BOTTOMLEY London, when my country was at war, and the war not going too well, I used to see huge placards urging the people to read what "Mr. Bottomley" had to say about it. I used to blush with shame, and swear, and think that my country had sunk low indeed, when at such a time and in such circumstances it had to turn to such a man. London! I had to! I feel a little better now. It has taken a long time to put him on his proper level, but he seems to be thereabouts now.

Canon Doyle says that ASHERLOCK Conan Doyle is no cross, gentleman, because he attended one of Doyle's seasons and wrote in the Saturday Review that it was all bunkum. Young says the people there were "unconsciously" deceiving themselves and one another. Doyle drops his acquaintance, saying that "the only credulity shown by any of the company was one believing that you were a gentleman." It is evidently a dangerous thing not to believe in mediums. The author of "Sherlock Holmes" seems to have gone quite madly, has been dotty, I judge, but dotty.

Is Sir Arthur Conan Doyle a Hongkong man? I ask because of his method of argument.

As Trudi puts it, "he seems to think that when he has satisfied himself of, or deluded himself into, a belief in the reality of so-called spiritualistic manifestations, no one has a right to express a contrary opinion." Here in Hongkong I find that even to hint at the bare possibility that academically some where a contrary opinion may be thought of as existing (contrary, that is, to any opinion entertained by those here who know everything about all things, and who are "correct" and in good standing) is to invite retorts compared with which Doyle's to Fison Young was the mildest of mild chaff. It doesn't matter to me, because I've got a thick skin, and would as soon go out of Hongkong with a bunch of mistletoe attached to my coat tail as not. But they keep on telling each other, and the Boss, that I'm ruining the dear old China Mail. Fact!

Naturally, the Boss AN AWFUL wants to save his position. I saw a Sanitary Board FLAG, coolie taking an unusual number of dead rats out of a collecting can the other morning. Making enquiries, I learned that the finding of many dead rats is a bad sign, and that the experts are expecting a bad plague year.

Talking with a pal RATTLED, about the phenomena of foolishness apparent when folk get rattled, he reminded me that sometimes poetry has a scientific explanation to offer. "Your own Wordsworth," he said, says that

Distempers nerves Infect the thoughts; the language of the frame Depresses the soul's vigour.

I have been requested to RAILWAY point out that while the FARES, return ticket to and from Fanning costs only \$1.50, a single return from Fanning costs \$1.60, and a return (taken at that rate) costs \$2.40. It does seem all wrong somehow, but you cannot expect a golfer to grumble about it. I'm a bit of a golfer myself.

There was an altercation between two boys at ALTERATION. Ho-mun tin the other day. One called the other a name that reflected on his antecedents. "I may be this and that," he cried, "but I'd have you know one thing, that my father's name is in the Dollar Directory."

I got into a group of OLD-TIME old-timers telling stories. One was new to me. It told how a Bank taipan, walking near Tytan, got soaked in a sudden shower. This was before motor cars. The road seemed lonely. He took off his wet clothes, and spread them to dry when the sun came out. The trunks, weighted with a few silver dollars and a bunch of keys, slipped off the wall into the reservoir. He put on what was left, and while in that state was spotted by an Indian policeman, who showed a desire to be inquisitive. He outpaced his pursuer, and found a Chinese sufficiently trustful to lend him his spare bifocals on promise of a dollar. Thus, in Chinese pants, he walked back to town, told the water authority all about it, and requested that they fish up his trousers for him, for the sake of the keys. They did so, and fined him \$30 for polluting the water supply.

By this time you should all have got over your excitement, and be looking for a pastime. If so, let me introduce you to the game of word building, which I have found most fascinating. A local resident offers a pipe for the man, and I guess I can afford a bottle of perfume for the lady who supplies the most words that contain the following combinations of letters in the same order: h, g, m, v, h, d, y, f, and (for a hard one) RESMA. The word must be in Webster's dictionary, and must not be hyphenated, compounded, or consist of three or more words.

prize pipe donor and myself will be final. That's a competition. It isn't the game itself. Let me explain.

Two or more WORD-BUILDING. (and the more the merrier)

play it. If many, draw lots to decide turns. First turn starts with the letter E. Second turn (thinking of the word "shoeblack") answers EB. Third turn, with the same word in mind, says OEB. Fourth turn thought of the word "Roebuck," and baffled the others by saying OEBU. Fifth turn, unable to think of a word with that combination in it, "challenged" his predecessor, who, if he could not supply the word to fit, would have had to put ten cents in the pool. The challenger, getting the word, had to pay. This challenging prevents bluffing, inasmuch as every contributor of a letter must be ready with a word into which the combination, so far as it is built, must fit. If only two are playing, it is not always safe to build the first word you think of, because the player who names the last letter that completes a word is fined. If your opponent starts with S, you must not add O, because So is a word. You may (this is important to remember) add your letter behind or before the combination as it reached you; and of course the first turn may start with any letter, end or middle, of the word he thinks of. One man started with Z, and I, thinking of the word "fuzz," replied RZ. Oddly enough no one could think of a word with RZ in it; the next turn "challenged," and was stuck. The "pool" of fines may be used to pay for the refreshments, etc. It is obviously an educational game as well as a mild gamble, and I recommend it. Meanwhile there is the pipe and the perfume to try for, as above. Address your answers to "Adversarius," c/o China Mail Office, and write your name and address plainly. I have a bet with the officer of the pipe that not a dozen competitors will be forthcoming, so if you love me, don't compete, and don't mention the competition to your friends. I hate to lose a bet.

THIS MEANS completely dummed. I thought I knew something of human nature. Indeed, I bragged that I did.

I thought I had weighed up. And now I'm feeling like the man who gave a good banknote away believing it was a bad one, and went home and ate a piece of soap under the impression it was cheese. Kind o' mixed in my notions. Where I find you not to be cheese is in that matter of rumours. I've heard so many rumours—all straight from the horse's mouth—that I'm doubting if I'll ever again be able to recognize a fact when I meet it. Where I find you are the good banknote is in the splendid way you all bear discomfort and inconvenience, like laughing philosophers, and the still more splendid way you stand by one another and help. If you hear anybody running you down as being not up to sample, refer 'em to me, and I'll chip in. You deserve a pat on the head from the Prince of Wales, all of you. But do, please, beware of the rumour habit. You've no idea what a lot of trouble it causes. Helping the regular newspaper fellows during the crisis, as well as I could, which wasn't much, I wasted most of my time finding mare's nests, the eggs in which were always added. The regular workers also suffered. In one case it led to a truthfully embarrassing position. I must tell you about that in the next paragraph, because it is quite a good club story.

The rumour was that AMBIGUOUS one of our officials had REGRETTED. A China Mail man interrogated him about it, and the following conversation took place. "There is a widespread rumour that you have resigned. Is it true?" "No." "I'm sorry." "There was a twinkle in the official eye, you may be sure, as he demanded: "Eh? What? Why are you sorry?"

I'm getting too old LEARNING-TO for strikes and such COOK. giddy adventures, and I certainly hope there will not be another for a long time. Meanwhile, sure's you live, I'm going to take lessons in cooking; to be on the safe side. I wonder how many fellows made the same sort of mistakes that I did, and got the same colic. It was easy enough getting the stuff, and there was never any need to feel nervous about that part of it. But the kitchen end of the contract was the problem. One original dish I invented was beef, bread, apples, cheese, cream, all chopped up very fine, and then baked in a pie. But I do not remember it. The day was

The absence of the eleven O'CLOCK morning revival CLOCKS was the tragic part of the late trouble. I shall not forget in a hurry the first forenoon that Hongkong went dry. Several of us met, after finding the regular fount of comfort closed, and we all "knew a place" where the same could be signalled in the usual manner. We were quite lighthearted about it, and our trouble was to decide which one to favour. The toss-up resulted in the selection of mine, and we drew blank there. So we did at two or three others. Then what began as a joke became a grievance, and we became desperate men. Desperation did it. But it was real frightfulness for a little while.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The local embargo on coal, rice, and flour imposed during the strike has been removed.

The usual Hongkong Hotel grill room tea dance will not be held on Monday, March 13.

Mr. H. M. H. Nemaze is having the name of his latest steamer purchase, "Historia," changed to "Arabestan."

The Peak Tramway was handed back by the Government to the Peak Tramways Co., Ltd., to operate after the last car was run on the evening of March 8.

The Hongkong Hotel Co.'s motor coach service schedule for the Repulse Bay and Magazine Gap routes beginning on Monday is advertised in this issue.

Postponed owing to the strike, the St. Andrew's Church (Kowloon) day of help in aid of the Yunnanfu Hospital and the St. Dunstan's Home for Blind Soldiers will be held on March 20.

Over 250 words are required in today's Government Gazette to cancel the proclamation calling out the Volunteer Defence Force for actual military service.

The 15th ordinary annual meeting of Gande, Price and Co., Ltd., will be held on March 17. The share register and transfer books will be closed from March 14 to 17, both days inclusive.

The 44th ordinary annual meeting of the China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd., will be held on March 29. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from March 15 to 29, both days inclusive.

The rainfall for the month of February at the Botanical Gardens was 5ins.49 on 16 days, at the Matilda Hospital, Mount Kellett, it was 4ins.72 on 15 days, and at the Police Station, Tai-po, it was 7ins.68 on 6 days.

At Saturday's Repulse Bay Hotel dinner dansant Miss Rita Shield (the melody girl) will be heard in latest jazz songs. Mr. Will Hender again heads the jazz band. Motor coaches may be reserved for private parties to Repulse Bay and return at a charge of \$24.

A small collapse occurred at No. 30, Possession Street, at 11.30 yesterday morning. A portion of the back wall of the kitchen coming down and smashing the stove. Luckily there was no one in the place at the time. Showings were immediately put in and danger of a further collapse was effectively guarded against.

To-day's Government Gazette contains particulars of the terms on which loans for the purchase of articles from the United Kingdom will be granted under the Trade Facilities Act which empowers the Treasury to guarantee payment of interest or principal (or both) in order to promote employment at home.

Replying to a letter from the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, Mr. T. F. Claxton, Director of the Royal Observatory, stated that the Government was unable to go to the heavy expense of producing a lithographed weather map. "I have interviewed Mr. Edkins, the Chairman of the Shipping Committee who, I understand, will make further proposals on the subject for the consideration of the Government."

Mr. D. O. de Silva, the local agent of the Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada, is mentioned eight times in the January issue of the Company's Agency Review. He obtained fourth place in a World Wide Jubilee Contest for paid for business during July-December 1921, winning the silver trophy sent to South China and is now a permanent resident, having been in Hongkong for twelve times in the last twelve months.

## SPECIAL CABLES.

## SHANGHAI NEWS.

## MARSHAL JOFFRE'S BUSY DAY.

[China Mail Special.]

SHANGHAI, March 10.

Marshal Joffre spent a busy day yesterday. He had tiffin at the French consulate where the many guests included the allied consuls. The Aurora University and Franco-Chinese Institute of Industry and Commerce were visited in the afternoon.

In the evening the French concession was illuminated. Marshal Joffre, with his wife and daughter were the guests of the French community at a dinner at the Cercle Sportif Francais.

## TYPHOON SALVAGE CLAIM.

The "Glaucus" action was resumed in the Supreme Court. The plaintiff's case was closed and the defence opened with a speech by Mr. Ronald Macleod, counsel. The hearing was adjourned.

## COUNCIL NOMINATIONS.

Council nominations are as follows:—Messrs. Girardet, Lambe, Lowson, Lyman, Sakuragi, Simms, Lester, and Wilson. Retiring: Messrs. Brooke, Smith, Mackay, and Whitham.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## STRIKE OUTCRY.

[To the Editor of the "China Mail."]

Sir,—Do you not think that careful reading of this morning's leader in the Daily Press makes it obvious that this journal is engaged in subtle propaganda for shipowners. The concluding paragraph of that leader is false. In its hymn of hate of the Hongkong Government this newspaper not once has alluded to the truculent attitude of the two leading shipping companies of the Colony when the seamen first broached the subject of increased pay. In my opinion Sir, the origin of this strike was purely economic and it was only later on after much irritation and shabby treatment that the strikers were possibly influenced by misguided politicians. In the eyes of many men (with the scanty information just now before them) the shipowners are the people much more deserving of condemnation than the Government. The Hongkong Daily Press is continually reiterating that what it says is universal opinion. This also is not true and if it was, it would merely stamp its efforts as good journalism. . . . good journalism or propaganda. It is greatly to be deplored that the feeling of the majority of people who make a noise in this Colony are taking up the attitude of the Hongkong Daily Press, for the whole business merely constitutes a reactionary attack on our Government and is largely supported by those with "Prussian" views. If not checked they will lead to our undoing.

Yours, etc.

ENGLISHMAN.

Hongkong, March 10, 1922.

## CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

[To the Editor of the "China Mail."]

Sir,—In view of the numerous letters which have been published thanking firms and individuals for their services during the strike. I think it is only fair that the attention of the public should be drawn to the fact that it was only due to the loyalty of the lady operators that the telephone service did not cease. The male operators were the first batch of public utility servants to strike and the ladies concerned gallantly volunteered for all night duty thereby earning the thanks of the whole community.

Yours, etc.

TELEPHONIST.

Hongkong, March 11, 1922.

Command Orders state that in order to dispose of surplus personnel arising from forthcoming disbandment of certain units, it has been decided that substantive promotion in all warrant and non-commissioned ranks will be suspended throughout the Army. Acting rank instead of substantive rank may be given to fill vacancies in establishment and if it is found that it is not necessary at a later date to fill vacancies by the absorption of supernumerary warrant officers and non-commissioned officers substantive promotions will be made with the retrospective date.



## HONGKONG BANK.

## CAPITAL AND NOTE ISSUE INCREASES.

The terms are published in to-day's *Government Gazette* of a proposed Ordinance to amend the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Ordinance, 1866.

1. The objects of this bill are:—
- To give the Corporation power to increase its capital, with the consent of the Governor, up to \$50,000,000. The present limit is \$20,000,000.
  - To increase the limit of the ordinary note issue from \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000.
  - To revise the requirements of the law as to the security to be held against the ordinary note issue.
  - To enable the Corporation to keep at certain places outside the Colony part of the security held against the excess note issue.

## VACCINATION.

## LOCAL GENERAL SYSTEM ABUSES.

Eighteen pages of to-day's *Government Gazette* are devoted to a proposed Ordinance to consolidate and amend the law relating to vaccination, the object of which is to consolidate and amend the existing law relating to vaccination as contained in Ordinance No. 2 of 1890. The main reasons which have led to the introduction of the Bill are the unsatisfactory position of public vaccinators at the present time, the abuses which have been found to exist in the general system of vaccination in the Colony, and the necessity of providing a regular method of vaccination for intending emigrants which will be suitable to the requirements of the countries or colonies to which they are about to proceed. The opportunity has also been taken to introduce a number of other changes of varying importance, some of which have been adapted from the provisions of the Straits Settlements Quarantine and Prevention of Disease Ordinance, 1915.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The next Criminal Sessions open on March 20.

Mr. J. B. Thompson has been appointed to act as Assistant Government Marine Surveyor during the absence on leave of Mr. W. O. Lambert.

Suffering from injuries received through a fall while attempting to alight from a moving motor bus in Coronation Road, Kowloon, a Chinese woman was yesterday taken to the Kwong Wah Hospital.

Messrs Mackintosh and Co. Ltd. have issued their usual "lights" reminder which serves to call attention to their new address in the Alexandra Building, where the latest style in men's wear are being displayed.

The chief officer of the s.s. "Willowden" reports that some time between 8 p.m., on the 8th inst., and noon on the 9th, 100 fathoms of manila rope worth \$1,000 were stolen from the ship.

Forthcoming sales of Crown land include two lots, about 4,400 and 5,750 sq. ft., respectively, at Mongkok for a joint upset price of \$10,250; one lot of 15,950 sq. ft., at the Kowloon City Road for \$6,380; one lot of 7,200 sq. ft. at Nathan Road for \$10,800; and one lot at Matsukok for 7,800 sq. ft. for \$1,560.

A Chinese was charged before Magistrate Lindsay this morning with the theft of a dinghy from the shore at Tai Kok Teui. The accused, a boatman, said he had been to a theatre, and returning late, had no means of returning to his boat which was lying out in the harbour. He "borrowed" the dinghy with the intention of returning it in the morning to the complainant, whom he knew. Complainant denied that he knew the accused and said that he would on no account have lent the dinghy to him. Sentence of six weeks' hard labour was passed.

## A FAMILY NECESSITY.

EVERY family should be provided with Chamberlain's Pain Expeller at all times. Sprains may be cured in much less time when promptly treated. Lame back, lame shoulder, pains in the side and chest and rheumatic pains are some of the ailments for which it is especially valuable. Try this treatment and become acquainted with its qualities and you will never wish to be without it. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

## CARELESS BLASTING.

## CONTRACTOR BLAMES HIS FOLK.

The contractor engaged on the reclamation work at Matsukok was charged before Magistrate Wood this morning with (1) carrying out blasting operations at 11.30 a.m., on March 1; (2) failing to take the necessary precautions to ensure the safety of the public; and (3) failing to exhibit a red flag and beat a gong five minutes before the blasting started.

The defendant said that he did not himself superintend the blasting and was therefore not liable. His folk had instructions to keep within the law and it was their affair. The Magistrate thought otherwise. The defendant as the employer was responsible for the actions of his folk. He was the liable party in law, and would be fined \$50.

## HONGKONG BANK NOTES.

Returns of the Average Amount of Bank Notes in Circulation and of Specie in Reserve in Hongkong, during the month ended 28th Feb., 1922, as certified by the Managers of the respective Banks:—

Banks.	Average Amount.	Specie in Reserve.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.	\$10,638,945	\$5,000,000
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Limited.	41,481,285	26,000,000
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd.	1,297,227	500,000
Total.	\$53,567,557	\$21,500,000

\* Sterling Securities deposited with the Crown Agents valued at \$577,000.  
† Securities with the Crown Agents and Straits Government \$1,500,000.  
‡ Securities with the Crown Agents \$130,000.

The following statement of the securities lodged with the Crown Agents by the Mercantile Bank of India, Limited, against their notes in circulation, is published for general information under Section 5 of the Mercantile Bank Note Issue Ordinance, 1911, (Ordinance No. 65 of 1911):—

Security.	Amount.	Latest market price.
5% A Series Treasury Bonds 1922.	£130,000	par.

## TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

## NOTICE.

I, H. M. H. NEMAZEE, of Prince's Buildings, 1 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong, hereby give notice that in accordance with the conditions of purchase and for uniformity with the names of the other vessels owned by me, I have applied to the Board of Trade, under Section 47 of the Merchant Shipping Act 1894, in respect of the ship "HISTORIAN" of Hongkong, official number 105364 of gross tonnage 6,859 tons, register tonnage 4,462 tons, hitherto owned by me, for permission to change her name to "ARABESTAN" and to have her registered in the new name at the port of Hongkong as owned by me.

Any objection to the proposed change of name must be sent to the Registrar of Shipping at Hongkong within seven days of the appearance of this advertisement.

Dated at Hongkong, this Tenth day of March, 1922.

H. M. H. NEMAZEE.

## FOUND.

FOUND.—BLACK and WHITE FOX TERRIER DOG. Licence No. 612-22. Owner can have same on production of licence certificate. Address: P. T. J., at this office.

## TO LET.

TO LET—ONE FOUR-ROOMED, Furnished Flat in Kowloon. (With Flush System). Possession 1st April. Apply to "L" c/o "China Mail."

## TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

## NOTICE.

CUSTOMERS are requested to use their Pass Books when ordering provisions &c. Orders written on slips of paper will not be accepted in future.  
—THE DAIRY FARM ICE & COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.  
Hongkong, March 11, 1922.

## WANTED.

YOUNG PORTUGUESE, seeks position in Accounting Department. Have had previous experience. Open for engagement 1st May. No objection to emigrate. Will start with \$150.00. Apply Box 1359 c/o "China Mail."

## CITY HALL.

Debussy—Scriabin Recital.

(advertised for March 13.)

to be given by

HARRY ORE,

on MONDAY, March 20,

at 5.30 p.m.

Feeling at Anderson's.

NIIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

s.s. "Kashima Maru"

Due on 13th inst. from Puget Sound Ports.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be loaded and placed at their risk in the HONGKONG and KOWLOON WHARF and CONCRETE CO.'S Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be covered by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by the 20th March, 1922, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godown for examination by the Consignee and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed place on THURSDAY and FRIDAY. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.

NIIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Agents.

Hongkong, March 10, 1922.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES are notified that it is hoped to return cargoes for Hongkong, discharged at Singapore or Shanghai owing to strike conditions existing at this port, as under:—

Ex "Glaucus" per "Glaucus" Due Hongkong 15/3/22.

Ex "Democritus" per "Rhesus" Due Hongkong 15/3/22.

Ex "Pelesus" per "Troilus" Due Hongkong 16/3/22.

Ex "Thesus" per "Mentor" Due Hongkong 19/3/22.

Ex "Pyrrhus" per "Telemachus" Due Hongkong 22/3/22.

Ex "Ajax" per "Kt. Tempus" Due Hongkong 23/3/22.

Ex "Agasenor" per "Pelesus" Due Hongkong 30/3/22.

Ex "Mentor" per "Machaon" Due Hongkong 2/4/22.

Confirmation or otherwise of these proposed arrangements will be notified subsequently.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents,

O.S.S. Co., Ltd. & C.M.S.N. Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, March 10, 1922.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

MONDAY, March 13 18.22

commencing at 11.30 a.m.

at No. 386 Des Voeux Road West,

(for account of the concerned)

A large Quantity of Tobacco Leaves

(all more or less damaged)

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

LAMMEY BROS.,

Auctioneers.

## REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

TO-DAY (SATURDAY), March 11th

DINNER DANSANT

MISS RITA SHIELD

(THE MELODY GIRL)

IN LATEST JAZZ SONGS

WILL HENDER

AND

THE JAZZ BAND

TABLES MAY BE RESERVED.

MOTOR COACHES MAY BE RESERVED FOR PRIVATE PARTIES TO REPULSE BAY AND RETURN AT A CHARGE OF \$2.

## TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

## HONGKONG VOLUNTEER DEFENCE CORPS.

Orders by Lieut-Colonel L. G. BIRD, D.S.O.  
Administrative Commandant.

1. The following letter from the Honorable Colonial Secretary is published for information:—

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Hongkong.

9th March, 1922.

Sir, I am directed by the Governor to express to you his high appreciation of the services rendered by the members of the Hongkong Volunteer Defence Corps during the recent strikes.

The incidents that have occurred serve to show the value of the Corps, and His Excellency is sure that this will be recognised by the community and that the result will be a considerable increase of the numbers enrolled.

I am, Sir, Your Obedient servant,  
(SD.) CLAUD SEVERN,  
Colonial Secretary.

2. Field Day, Sunday, 18th March.

The Field Day which was postponed from the 5th March will take place on Sunday, 18th March.

The Orders have already been issued to O. C. Units. The Launch will leave Murray Pier at 9.00. Calling at Kowloon at 9.10. Tiffin will be provided after the operation.

3. Parades.

Infantry Drill, Bayonet Fighting and Lewis Gun Instruction will take place on Monday, 13th instant at Headquarters, and Kowloon Docks on Friday, 17th instant, at 5.30 p.m. for TRAINED MEN and RECRUITS.

Dress: Plain Clothes.

4. Mounted Infantry Section.

Parade at Polo Ground, Causeway Bay, on Friday, 17th instant, at 5.15 p.m.

Dress: Plain Clothes.

5. Musketry.

Part II of the Annual Musketry Course will be fired by the Engineer Company on Sunday, 19th March at Stoncutters Range, commencing at 10 a.m.

A Launch will leave Murray Pier at 9.00 a.m.

Dress: Drill Order.

Officer for duty: 2nd Lieut. R. M. Smith, H.B.E.

6. Machine Gun Section.

Machine Gunners Instructional Parades will be held at Headquarters on Monday, 13th and Friday, 17th instant, at 5.30 p.m.

7. Cadet Company.

Parade at Headquarters on Monday, 13th instant, at 5.30 p.m.

Dress: Drill Order.

8. Promotions and Appointments.

The following Temporary Promotions and Appointments take effect from 4th March, 1922.

Artillery Company.

No. 158 Gunner A. J. W. Rosser to be Corporal.

Engineer Company.

No. 17 L/Corpl. R. J. Everest to be Acting Lance Sergeant.

No. 191 Sapper W. A. Cornell to be Acting Lance Corporal.

No. 244 Sapper H. W. Chaney to be Acting Lance Corporal.

No. 66 Sapper T. J. Richards to be Acting Lance Corporal.

No. 8 Platoon (Reserve Company)

No. 98 Private L. C. P. Rees to be Acting Lance Corporal vice L/Corpl. J. A. Lyon on leave.

No. 67 Private H. R. B. Hancock to be Acting Lance Corporal vice Corpl. F. A. Wells.

No. 1 Platoon (Light Infantry Company)

No. 197 Private R. C. Hunter to be Corporal vice Sergeant S. J. Jordain, M.C. transferred to No. 2 Platoon.

Hongkong, March 10, 1922.

9. The following have enrolled for a period of 3 months and are posted as under:—

BANK AND NAME.	COMPANY.	DATE JOINED.
Pte. Hawker, W. J.	Headquarters	5. 3. 22.
" Saunders, J. B.	"	4. 3. 22.
Gr. Kennedy, J. B.	Artillery	6. 3. 22.
" Wilson, C.	"	6. 3. 22.
Spr. Tester, P.	Engineer	4. 3. 22.
" Pomeroy, J. B.	"	4. 3. 22.
L/Cpl. Ribeiro, C. F. V.	"	4. 3. 22.
Spr. Ribeiro, C. A. V.	"	4. 3. 22.
" Mansfield, W. R.	"	4. 3. 22.
" Hardley, T. W.	"	4. 3. 22.
" Adams, J. L.	"	6. 3. 22.
" Simmons, A. E.	"	7. 3. 22.
Pte. Reed, E. B.	Machine Gun	4. 3. 22.
" West, H.	"	4. 3. 22.
" Mark, C. V.	"	4. 3. 22.
" Johnson, L. G.	"	4. 3. 22.
" Larkins, D. M.	"	4. 3. 22.
" Bannan, J. H.	"	5. 3. 22.
" Swindells, J. E. F.	"	5. 3. 22.
" Macnaghten, E. B.	"	4. 3. 22.
" Telfer, W. E.	"	4. 3. 22.
" Dryden, D. D.	"	6. 3. 22.
" Young, F. N.	"	6. 3. 22.
" Owen, J. C.	"	6. 3. 22.
" Sutton, F.	"	6. 3. 22.
" Farrell, A. E.	Mounted Infantry	4. 3. 22.
" Acheson, R.	"	6. 3. 22.
" Farrant, B.	Light Infantry	5. 3. 22.
" Caville, G. P.	"	5. 3. 22.
" Pittendrigh, W. M.	"	5. 3. 22.
" Dorkins, G. M. W.	"	6. 3. 22.
" Prosser, H. K.	"	6. 3. 22.
" Mac Reynolds, T. N.	"	6. 3. 22.
" Farthing, F. R.	"	6. 3. 22.
" Smyth, N. J.	"	7. 3. 22.
" Green, D. E.	"	7. 3. 22.
" Logan, K. M.	"	7. 3. 22.
" Blake, C. H.	Infantry	4. 3. 22.
" Gray, H. C.	"	4. 3. 22.
" Anderson, G. W.	"	4. 3. 22.
" Eagle, A.	"	5. 3. 22.
" Brister, J. H.	"	5. 3. 22.
" Sewell, G. W.	"	5. 3. 22.
" Watson, M. M.	"	5. 3. 22.
" Pinguitt, H. M.	"	5. 3. 22.
" England, E. G.	"	5. 3. 22.
" Booten, H. D.	"	6. 3. 22.
" Macdonald, J. R.	"	6. 3. 22.
" Franklin, P. P.	"	6. 3. 22.
" Spicer, B.	"	6. 3. 22.
" Crowley, B.	"	6. 3. 22.
" Stopan, W. A.	Reserve	4. 3. 22.
" Ellis, A. W.	"	6. 3. 22.
" Massey, J.	"	6. 3. 22.
" Branton, G. K.	"	7. 3. 22.

R. B. YOUNG,

Major,

Adjutant, H. V. D. Corps.

## NOTICE.

There will be a meeting of the Officers in the Officers' Mess on Monday, 13th instant, after parade.

No arrangements for Guard of Honour etc., during the visit of the PRINCE OF WALES.

## NOTICES.

## COOKING UTENSILS

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Come and visit Hongkong's new Ice-cream and Candy Palace.  
Make the Blue Bird Cafe your rendezvous and meet over a nice Ice-cream Sandy.

Have you tasted our Steaming Hot Coffee, or Hot Malted Milk?—If not, it is time you should.

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Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Union Building, or from Booking Agents, Messrs. T. S. Cook & Son, and the American Express Company, Hongkong.

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S.S. "KENDAL CASTLE".....Sailing on or about 17th April.

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FIUME having been re-opened for traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port on through Bills of Lading.

## FOR SHANGHAI

S.S. "MERANO".....Sailing on or about 15th March.

FOR BRINDISI, VENICE, AND TRIESTE

S.S. "TRI CIA".....Sailing end of March.

S.S. "MERANO".....Sailing on or about 1st April.

Passengers' Luggage can be insured at the office of the Agents.

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Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

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Buenos Aires—Eliz. Jacinto, Santos, Durban & Cape Town via Singapore.

PANAMA MARU.....Tuesday, 28th Mar.

Bombay Colombo—regular fortnightly service via SINGAPORE.

BURMA MARU.....Monday, 20th Mar.

DELTA & BANGKOK via SAIGON & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly Passenger Service.

BURMA MARU.....Sunday, 12th Mar.

CALCUTTA—Monthly service via Singapore, Penang and Rangoon.

INDO MARU.....Friday, 10th Mar.

VICTORIA VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—Via Shanghai and Yokohama.

ALABAMA MARU (omit. Shanghai)—Wednesday, 22nd Mar.

NEW YORK via PANAMA.....Wednesday, 16th Apr.

NEW ORLEANS via SUEZ.....Thursday, 30th March.

HAMBURG MARU.....Thursday, 30th March.

JAPAN PORTS—Kobe & Yokohama via Shanghai.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY.

AMALUSA MARU.....Monday, 13th Mar.

TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

SOSHU MARU.....Friday, 10th Mar.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA, Manager, No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. No. 1093.

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Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' discretion.

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Via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Vancouver & Montreal.

From Hongkong	Due Vancouver	From Vancouver	Due England
EXPRESS ASIA	Mar. 23	EXPRESS BRITAIN	April 23
EXPRESS RUSSIA	April 20	EXPRESS FRANCE	May 16
EXPRESS CANADA	May 4	EXPRESS SCOTLAND	May 30
EXPRESS ASIA	May 18	EXPRESS FRANCE	June 13
EXPRESS RUSSIA	June 15	EXPRESS SCOTLAND	July 11
EXPRESS CANADA	June 29	EXPRESS FRANCE	July 25
EXPRESS ASIA	July 13	EXPRESS SCOTLAND	Aug. 10
EXPRESS RUSSIA	July 27	EXPRESS FRANCE	Aug. 24
EXPRESS CANADA	Aug. 10	EXPRESS SCOTLAND	Sept. 7
EXPRESS ASIA	Aug. 24	EXPRESS FRANCE	Sept. 21

Other Atlantic sailings every few days to Liverpool, Southampton, Glasgow, Antwerp, Havre, Naples & Genoa. Through Bills of Lading issued here and through Tickets issued. Early reservation necessary.

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S.S. NANKING Mar. 15th Noon.

S.S. CHINA

## SHIPPING

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SAILING SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

TO	STEAMER	DATE
SHANGHAI	HONGKONG	March 11th 4 p.m.
CANTON HONGKONG & TIENTSIN	ESSEX	March 11th
WEIHAIWEI CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	KYNGOW	March 12th
AMOI, NINGBO, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	TANUS	March 12th
CANTON HONGKONG & TIENTSIN	CHEUNG	March 12th
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## GIRL'S SUICIDE.

ANTI-MUI TSI SOCIETY'S CHARGES.

PAUPER'S FUNERAL.

In his capacity as Coroner, Mr. J. R. Wood with a jury composed of Messrs. C. C. de Carvalho, H. M. Campos and Kau Tun Po, yesterday afternoon held an inquiry into the circumstances attending the death of an 18-year-old Chinese girl who was found hanging in the bathroom of No. 51, Kennedy Road, on February 20.

The Anti-Mui Tsi Association which was represented by Mr. C. G. Anderson, who put through the Coroner a number of questions to the witnesses, alleged that the girl was a mui tsai, that she had committed suicide under provocation, and that she had been given a pauper's burial.

The girl, it was stated in evidence, was the adopted daughter of a woman named Yeung Lan Tze, who had purchased her from a distant relative on the husband's side some 15 years ago for \$46. This woman lived in Canton, and had come to Hongkong for the races, bringing with her the girl. On February 20, the girl obtained permission to go to the races. On her return about 4 p.m. she reported that she had lost a gold finger ring worth about \$15. She was given a scolding for her carelessness, and beaten with a light rattan. Later she went to the bathroom and hanged herself there with a piece of cord which she fastened to the shower bath piping. The body was removed to the Tung Wah Hospital, and by an oversight was buried at Ka Ki Lung Wan cemetery without having been identified.

Dr. D. J. Valentine, who examined the body at the mortuary, said that death was due to strangulation. There were several bruises on the thigh which might have been caused by anything. He did not find any marks on the back or on the buttocks.

Dr. H. Thomas, of the Tung Wah Hospital, said he received a telephone message about 5 p.m., on February 20 that a girl had hanged herself at No. 51, Kennedy Road. He gave instructions for the body to be taken to the hospital, and the police to be informed. He refused to give the death certificate without the authority of the police and the body was taken to the Victoria mortuary where he examined it with Dr. Valentine the following morning. Later the same day the body was removed for burial.

Dr. T. P. Woo said he visited No. 51, Kennedy Road as the result of a telephone message and there saw the body of the girl who was alleged to have committed suicide. He was taken into a small room at the back of the house where the body was lying on a bed, and asked if he could do anything for the girl. He examined the girl and found that she had been dead about half an hour. From what he saw, he had no reason to suspect foul play.

By the Coroner: He did not inspect the bath-room because he was there to save life. He did not ask to see the rope, but gave instructions for the police to be informed. He was told some story about the girl

having lost a ring and having been scolded for it. He asked the mistress if she had chastised the girl, and she said "Yes, slightly." He did not report the matter to the police.

The mistress said that the girl had been with her for about 15 years. She was given to her by her mother who was very poor. The witness gave the mother \$46 for the girl. She had always regarded the girl as her daughter. The girl went to the races alone on February 20.

Coroner: Why did you let her go alone?—She wanted to go and as she was grown up, I let her go.

When the girl reported the loss of the ring, the witness scolded her. The girl argued with the witness, who then gave her two strokes with a rattan. This was done in the presence of the witness's younger sister. The girl did not protest, but admitted that she had been careless. Later the girl went for a bath. When she did not come out in half an hour, the witness looked over the partition and found the girl hanging from the shower bath. The witness forced an entry, and with the assistance of the gardener cut the girl down. They tried to save the girl's life by the use of restorative powder and by pouring oil over the body, but without result. Then the doctor came and pronounced the girl dead. The rope was thrown away by a small boy at the request of the witness's younger sister. The matter was reported to the police the following day.

By Mr. Anderson: The girl was buried at the Ka Ki Wan cemetery. The witness arranged for the burial but did not attend it. It cost her about \$20. The witness did not know who selected the burial place. She had never been to the Ka Ki Wan cemetery. The girl had been educated at Canton.

The younger sister corroborated the mistress's evidence. She added that she had the rope thrown away because it horrified her. The girl was treated just like a daughter by her sister, and witness looked upon her as her niece.

Asked by Mr. Anderson why she allowed her niece to receive a pauper's burial instead of arranging for a family burial, the witness said that the Tung Wah Hospital saw to it. The family did not intervene because the women were helpless and very grieved.

After an absence of about ten minutes, the jury returned a verdict that the girl had committed suicide, and added that the evidence was very conflicting.

The mean temperature last month was 61.3, the highest (on the 11th) 71.8, and the lowest (on the 27th) 52.4. There were 19.3 hours of sunshine, and 5,490 inches of rain were recorded.

## BEST MEDICINE MADE.

A better medicine can not be made than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It cures the lungs, opens the secretions, aids expectoration and assists Nature in restoring the system to a healthy condition. Besides, it contains no opiates and is perfectly safe to take. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

## ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.

CHRISTMAS ISLAND PARTY TO TEST EINSTEIN'S THEORY.

On February 23, as reported in a *China Mail* special wire, the British solar eclipse expedition from the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, arrived at Singapore by the "Mantol" and was to proceed in a few days by the Islander to Christmas Island, where preparations are to be put in hand at once to observe the total eclipse of the sun on September 21 next. The results of the investigations are expected to be of extraordinary importance to the scientific world, for reasons which are clearly set forth in the appended explanation of their objects. The leader of the expedition is Mr. H. Spencer Jones, M.A., B.Sc., F.R.A.S., chief assistant to the Astronomer Royal at Greenwich and he is accompanied by Mr. P. J. Melotte, F.R.A.S., an assistant at Greenwich also. They have brought out with them a number of extremely valuable instruments and the preparations will be of the most complete and careful kind, so that every second of the three and a half minutes during which the eclipse will be total at Christmas Island may be taken advantage of. Mr. Spencer Jones has also come out with her husband, but she goes on to Shanghai for a short visit before returning to pay a visit to Christmas Island a few weeks later. The members of the expedition expect to be back in Singapore about the end of October.

The *Straits Times* is indebted to Mr. Spencer Jones for the following details of the objects and aims of the investigation:—

**PURPOSE OF EXPEDITION.** The purpose of the expedition is to confirm the theory that when a ray of light passes near any body, its path is bent from a straight line, and to determine the amount of the bending. The amount of bending is extremely minute and practically it is only possible to test this in the case of a ray of light which passes near the edge of the sun. For this purpose a total eclipse of the sun must be utilized, and it is only at such times that stars very near the sun may be seen or photographed. The eclipse of the sun occurring on September 21 next, which is visible from Christmas Island, is a total eclipse and will provide a favourable opportunity of determining the amount of the bending of light.

The observations will consist in photographing with a large telescope the sun and the stars round it at the time of the eclipse, and in comparing the photographs thus obtained with other photographs of the same portion of the sun which will be taken some three or four months beforehand at night. From a comparison of the two sets of photographs the slight displacement of the star images may be seen.

The principal difficulty in the investigation is due to the minuteness of the displacements which have to be measured. For the star nearest the sun at the time of the eclipse, the actual displacement will not exceed one-two thousandth part of an inch. So that delicate measurements with a microscope are necessary.

**EINSTEIN'S PREDICTIONS TESTED.** That rays of light should be bent when passing near the sun or any other body was one of the principal predictions of Einstein's theory of space and time. This theory has in many respects revolutionized the point of view of the scientist of today. It would be outside the scope of the present article to go into the details of the theory, but attention may be drawn to one aspect of it. For many years scientists have been endeavouring to interpret the various forces of nature, such as electricity, magnetism, light, X-rays and gravitation, and to discover the connection between them. Much is now known as to the nature of all these forces except gravitation, and discoveries of recent years have shown that they are all connected one with another. But hitherto gravitation has stood

aloof and nothing more has been learned about it since the law of gravitation was enunciated by Sir Isaac Newton 250 years ago. The verification of Einstein's prediction that the gravity of the sun can bend rays of light is therefore of the greatest importance, because it will prove that there is an essential relationship between light and gravitation. From the point of view of the scientist and the philosopher, Einstein's theory has very far-reaching consequences, but it will not affect everyday methods of thought. According to the theory, Newton's law of gravitation is not absolutely accurate, but observations of the highest precision of which modern astronomical methods are capable are necessary to prove this. Similarly, many of the results of Euclid may be no longer tenable; for instance three angles of a triangle, need not necessarily be two right angles, and parallel lines may meet. But here again, for all practical purposes Euclid may be considered as still correct.

The funds for the present expedition are provided partly by the British Government and partly by the Royal Society. The funds for the actual eclipse observations are granted by the Royal Society but during the period over which the party stay on Christmas Island they will be carrying out some important astronomical observations in connection with other work which is being done at the Royal Observatory at Greenwich.

The eclipse on September 21 will only be total for about three and a half minutes and a cloud passing might easily prevent the observations being taken but even if this were the case the expedition will not return without having secured some valuable results for astronomy.

## INSTRUMENTS TO BE USED.

The telescope to be used is a double one. For securing the photographs an object glass of 13 inches aperture and 11 feet focal length will be utilized. Mounted upon the same instrument is another telescope of 10 inches aperture, which will be used for visual observation. The telescope will be driven by clockwork so as to follow the motion of the stars and the clockwork will be controlled by an ingenious electrical device by means of which an irregularity of one-fourth of a second is detected and immediately corrected. The telescope will be mounted on a concrete pier built on the solid limestone rock, and an observing hut for housing it has been designed and will be erected by the Christmas Island Phosphate Company, to whom the expedition is very much indebted for the assistance which they have already given or have promised to give.

The eclipse will be visible over the whole of Malaya as a partial eclipse and is nowhere total except in Christmas Island. The belt over which the eclipse is total runs through the Maldiv Islands, across Christmas Island and across Australia from the north-west coast in a south-easterly direction. The width of the belt of totality is only about 100 miles. In Malaya at the greatest phase the sun will be seen about midday as a narrow crescent. The day will be perceptibly dark and the sun can be best observed through dark smoked glass or by any method of reflection. An interesting phenomenon to notice is the crescent images of the sun formed by the leaves of trees.

## OTHER INVESTIGATIONS.

This is not the only expedition to investigate the eclipse. There will be one from India to the Maldiv Islands, and a combined Dutch German expedition is also going to Christmas Island. The latter will be using a new telescope which

## A LIFE SAVER.

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## CASTLE CRIME.

TWO YEARS' SENTENCE ON COUNTESS.

The trial at the Gorizia Assize Court of Countess Eleonora von Schlieffen and her son Count Hans and others on the charge of conspiring to murder Count von Schlieffen with a view to obtaining possession of his rich estate for Count Hans ended in surprisingly mild sentences.

Countess von Schlieffen was ordered to undergo two years' imprisonment, Count Hans to 18 months less his five months' detention; the greengrocer Rosel, to three years, less eight months' detention; and his accomplice Stenzke to 15 months' less six months' detention.

The judge addressed mother and son in the severest terms: "Both of you know the atrocious character of your undertaking and decided to carry it through. Had you not shown such folly in the choice of agents you might both have had to answer a charge of murder and expect the death sentence. What you could do, you did."

After such words the judge's sentence appears ludicrous. The Countess is asked here why Rosel, who was their agent, was given severer punishment than the Countess. A suggested reason is that he is not a count.

## CHINESE STUDENTS.

WANT TO WORK AS WELL AS STUDY IN ENGLAND.

Chinese students in England are being discouraged by what they describe as the lack of enthusiasm for their presence there.

"We came here to work as well as learn, but we have very great difficulty in getting a chance to put into practical use the knowledge we have gained," Mr. S. B. Tan, a former secretary of the London Chinese Students' Association, told a reporter. "Manufacturers are chary of taking us into their factories. Why should this be? In the United States and in France we are given every opportunity of combining work and study."

"When we go back to China we shall naturally be asked how we fared in England. Those who return from the United States will be able to tell a glowing tale."

Mr. Tan is shortly returning to China to try to raise funds for the establishment in London of a bureau, to be called "China House," to which all Chinese students coming to England will be able to apply for help and information.

"Our wish is for a closer and warmer co-operation with the people we meet in this country," said Mr. Tan. "During my two years' stay here I have been amazed to find that the majority of people still regard the Chinese in the ignorant, insular light that makes us appear as queer people who do nothing but wear pig tails, eat rice, and pinch the feet of our girls."

has been built for the new observatory which the Dutch Government is erecting in Java. It is expected that this expedition will be accompanied by Einstein himself. There will also be an American expedition to the north-west coast of Australia. So that the three principal stations from which the eclipse may be seen will be occupied and it is hoped that from one at least of these stations a clear view of the eclipse will be obtained and satisfactory results secured. This is of great importance, because there is no other eclipse suitable for securing the particular observations which are being attempted next September for very many years.

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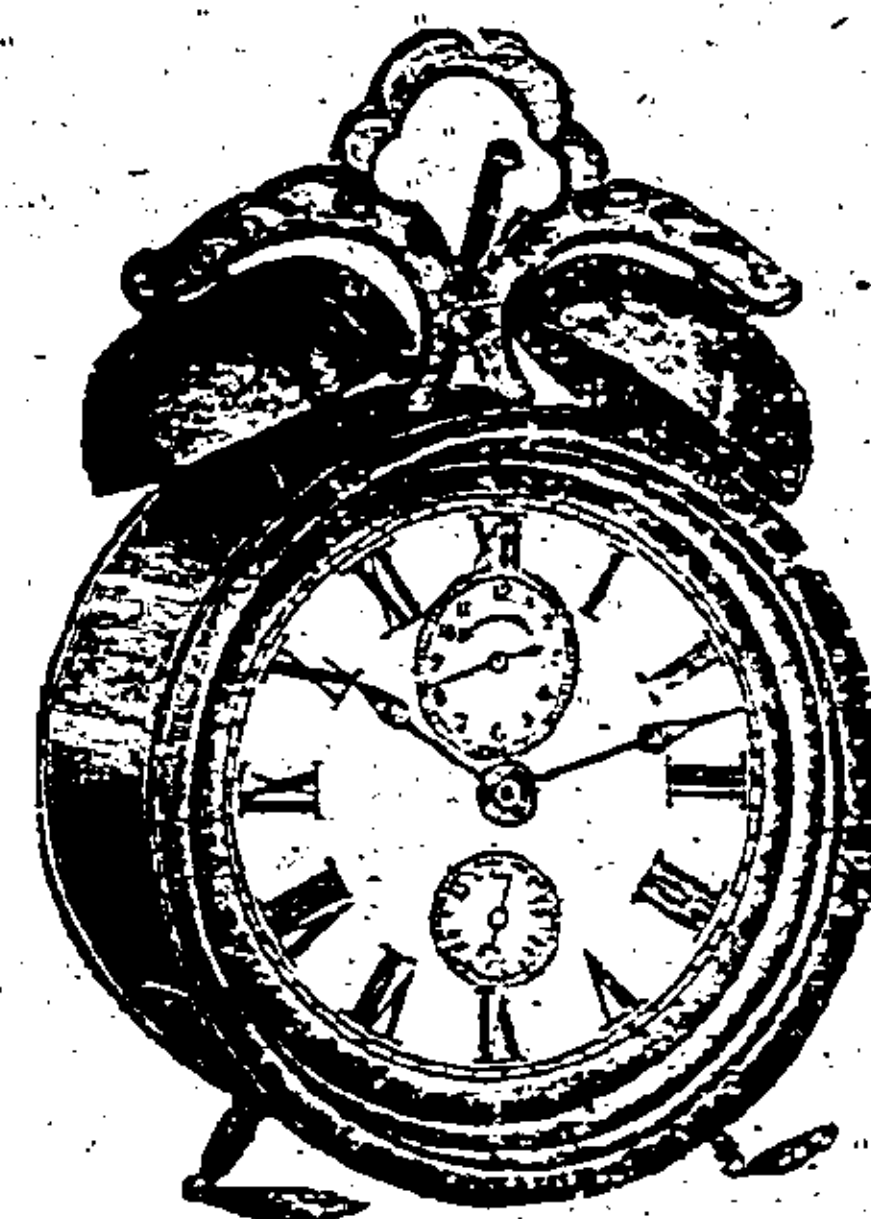
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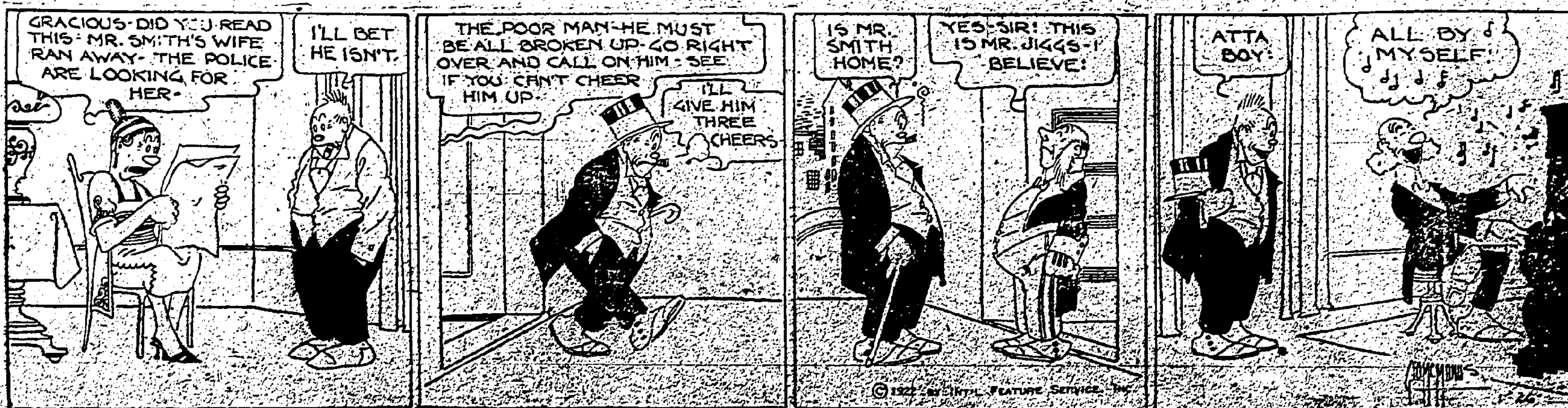
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## BRINGING UP FATHER.





## THE SEAMEN'S STRIKE.

## WHAT THE GOVERNMENT DID.

## AN OFFICIAL RESUME.

In this week's Government Gazette, issued late last night, is published the following official account of the Government's participation in the negotiations during the recent seamen's strike.

The strike commenced on the 13th January. On the same day the Government published a proclamation in Chinese offering to appoint arbitrators for the purpose of settling the dispute. On the 17th January the Government published a further proclamation in Chinese in which it set forth without comment an offer made by the shipowners, and renewed its offer to appoint arbitrators if the seamen were still dissatisfied. On that evening the Secretary for Chinese Affairs and the Chinese Representatives on the Legislative Council went to the Seamen's Union and explained in detail the exact meaning of the proclamation.

On the 17th January Mr. A. E. Wood was sent to Canton. Mr. Wood was at the time stationed at Taipei, and owing to a misunderstanding he left Taipei by train for Canton before his instructions reached him. A telegram was sent on the same afternoon ordering Mr. Wood to take no action until he received his instructions, but the telegram was delayed on route, and on the morning of the 18th January Mr. Wood had an interview with the Civil Governor, although he was not aware of the actual state of affairs in Hongkong. Matters were thereby put into some confusion, and on the 23rd January the Secretary for Chinese Affairs went to Canton in order to explain fully to H.M. Consul-General the exact position.

On the 18th January the Government issued a further proclamation in Chinese to the effect that the shipowners had withdrawn their previous offer, and it reiterated its suggestion of arbitration.

On the 26th January H.M. Consul-General transmitted certain proposals put forward by the seamen which had been communicated to him by the Civil Governor. Apart from matters connected with wages, the proposals contained the following demands:

The Arbitration Board shall consist of the following:

- (a) Representative of the Canton Government.
- (b) Representative of the Hongkong Government.
- (c) Representative of H. B. M. Consul-General.
- (d) Representative of the European Shipowners.
- (e) Representative of the Chinese Shipowners.
- (f) Representative of the Chinese Seamen.

The number of the members of this Board shall be decided by the Chinese and British Governments after due consideration, and this Board shall have the full power to settle the strike.

All seamen shall be employed through the Union so that no commission is to be paid to the Comrades.

No agreement in connection with the employment of seamen shall have effect, unless the Chinese Seamen's Union has been a witness to it.

No seamen or officer of the Seamen's Union in Hongkong shall be banished for any charge, which has no proof.

On the 27th January, the following telegraphic reply was sent:

"For Civil Governor, Canton. Your despatch 26th January. Proposal that Seamen should only be employed through the Union, and agreements should have no effect unless Union has been a witness makes any discussion useless."

Requirements of the Merchant Shipping Law would in any case make it impossible to accept these conditions to say nothing of international questions arising in case of foreign owned ships."

"Proposal to arbitrate at Canton cannot in any case be considered."

"The ostensible grounds for strike are solely questions of wages. Owners are still prepared to refer these to arbitration by Board appointed by my Government and suggest that Union should employ delegates to confer with them here to settle preliminaries."

Between the 4th and the 7th February certain Hongkong Guilds came forward with proposals that they should assist in the negotiations with the seamen in Canton, and their offers were at once accepted.

"On the 7th February the following telegraphic correspondence took place:—From H.M. Consul-General, Canton, to Governor, Hongkong, dated February 7."

"Urgent. Your telegram 4th Feb. Lessers of movement through Commission of Foreign Affairs inform me that they are prepared

to proceed to Hongkong to confer with owners on condition that offices of Union be opened again, and on guarantee of freedom from arrest. They state that they are not responsible for intimidation in the Colony, and to appear at a conference as members of an outlawed society would place them in a false position. Please telegraph reply."

From Governor, Hongkong, to H.M. Consul-General, Canton, dated 7th Feb.

"Delegates will be given safe conduct, but Union cannot be reopened. Point in last sentence need not arise if delegates come as representatives of seamen in Canton and not of Union. Intimidation is undoubtedly rife here, and in Canton and Shek-lung. Are the Union authorities, in view of their statement, prepared to issue repudiation of intimidation and to make it clear that men who wish to return to work need not fear the consequences?"

On the 9th February the shipowners, on the suggestion of the Government, renewed their offer which had been withdrawn on the 18th January, and the Government thereupon issued the following notice in Chinese, emphasising the point that the offer was not finally binding on either side, but was subject to revision by the arbitrators.

"At the suggestion of the Governor, the shipowners are willing to reinstate their former offer of increased wages to take effect from the day on which the seamen return to work. This scale of wages is merely a temporary scale pending arbitration and is on no account to be taken as a basis from which the arbitrators will work. Addition to it or subtraction from it are alike within the sole discretion of the arbitrators. The scale offered is repeated below:

Chinese River Steamers.....	25%
Other Chinese steamers up to 1,000 D.W. tons.....	25%
Canton, Hongkong and Macao Steamboat Co. steamers.....	15%
Other British Companies' river steamers, taking the scale of Canton, Hongkong and Macao Steamboat Co. as base.....	15%
Coasting steamers.....	12%
Java Lines.....	12%
Pacific Lines.....	12%
European Lines.....	12%
Australian Lines.....	10%

In the meantime the Committee of the Tung Wah Hospital had proposed to the Government that they should use their good offices in bringing about a settlement. Other leading members of the Chinese Community were subsequently associated with them, and on the 8th February the Tung Wah Hospital, as representing the Chinese of the Colony, telegraphed to Canton asking the seamen to send delegates to discuss a settlement with them. The delegates arrived on the 12th Feb. and on the following day at a meeting at the Tung Wah Hospital, they declared that they could not carry the matter further until the settlement of the question of the re-opening of the Seamen's Union, which had been closed by the Government on the 1st February as being an unlawful society. The matter was accordingly referred on the 14th February to the Government, who on the 15th February issued a proclamation in Chinese in the following terms:

"On instructions from the Government, the Secretary for Chinese Affairs has communicated the following decision to the seamen's representatives:

1. The Seamen's Union was closed because it exceeded its legitimate bounds and broke the law of Hongkong, not because it asked for an increase of wages.
2. The Governor absolutely requires proof of freedom from unlawfulness before he can change his present attitude.
3. If it is desired to give proof of freedom from unlawfulness, all seamen and all workmen whom they involved in the strike must return to work and Hongkong resume its normal condition, before it can be considered that proof of freedom from unlawfulness has been furnished.
4. If all come back to work first on the conditions offered by the shipowners and await the award of the arbitrators, the Governor will cancel the proclamation closing the Union."

The delegates returned to Canton on the 15th February, and they came back to Hongkong on the 17th February, with certain suggestions

which were considered by the shipowners on the 19th February. The shipowners' decision was conveyed to the delegates on the 20th February by the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, and the delegates left for Canton on the 21st February. On the 24th February a letter was handed to the Secretary for Chinese Affairs stating that the seamen were not prepared to accept the proposals made.

On the 22nd February a telegram had been received from H.M. Consul-General at Canton, suggesting that there were good grounds for believing that an all round increase of some 2 per cent. on the owners' original offer would be accepted. On the 24th February the Engineers' Society came forward with a similar suggestion and offered to negotiate for a settlement on this basis.

The Government informed the shipowners of these proposals, and suggested that, as it seemed likely that the offer of such an increase would bring the men back immediately to work and would prevent a general strike, it would be wise to add some 2 per cent. to the figures shown in the notice of the 9th February which is quoted above. That notice still stood. It pointed out clearly that the shipowners' offer covered only the immediate present, and that the scale would be increased or lowered in the sole discretion of the arbitrators. The shipowners added 2 per cent. to their previous figures, and on the 24th February this information was telegraphed to Canton and was communicated to the Engineers' Guild. The seamen refused the new terms.

On the 28th February, H.M. Consul-General telegraphed that he had information to the effect that, if a meeting between the shipowners and the seamen's delegates could be arranged, there was every prospect of a settlement. On the 1st March a reply was sent by the Hongkong Government that the shipowners were willing to meet the seamen's delegates. It was added that, in order to avoid further abortive proceedings, the Government considered it to be highly desirable that the delegates should be fully empowered to make a settlement.

A further telegram was sent on the 1st March asking Dr. Jamieson to come to Hongkong to discuss the situation, and he arrived on the 2nd March. On the 2nd March, telegrams were received from the Consulate at Canton that delegates with full powers were coming on the 4th March, and they arrived accordingly.

On the 3rd March, it was arranged that the Hongkong Government should not be represented at the conference, but the Government accepted a suggestion from Dr. Jamieson that he should be present in an unofficial capacity. It was further arranged that, in the event of a settlement being arrived at between the shipowners and the seamen, the representatives of the Hongkong Government should subsequently meet the seamen in order to consider any proposals affecting the Government that they might wish to put forward for discussion. The Secretary for Chinese Affairs, Attorney General, and Clerk of Councils were appointed to represent the Government.

The conference between the shipowners and the seamen took place on the 4th March, and it was announced late in the afternoon that a settlement had been reached. It was then arranged that the seamen's delegates would meet the Government's representatives at 7 p.m. The meeting took place accordingly, but as proceedings were about to commence Mr. R. Sutherland, Chairman of the Shipowners' Committee, brought in for signature the agreement between the shipowners and the seamen which had been concluded verbally and had since been set out in writing by the shipowners. The Government's representatives thereupon withdrew, as the Government was in no way responsible for the agreement. It was reported later in the evening that the delegates were unable to sign the document as worded, while Mr. Suteland had no authority to alter the wording in any material particular; and so a further meeting between the shipowners and the seamen was arranged for the following morning.

On the 5th March, prior to the meeting, Sir R. Ho Tung approached the Government with an offer which he was prepared to make in order to facilitate a settlement; and he was informed that he was at liberty to convey this offer to such parties as he might think fit. The Government was unable itself to make use of the offer, as it did not wish to intervene in the economic side of the dispute.

The further conference took place on the 6th March, and an agreement was concluded and signed in the afternoon.

The Government's representatives thereupon met the seamen's delegates, who put forward the following matters for discussion:

- (a) The re-opening of the Seamen's Union

## SPORT.

## CRICKET.

## C.R.C. 2ND XI v. POLICE R.C.

The following will represent C.R.C. 2nd XI against Police R.C. on C.R.C. ground to-day at 2.15 sharp.—Yew Man Hon (Capt.), Wong Po Kung, Lai Kuen, Wong Sik To, Wong Sik Chung, Woo Pak Fook, Cheung Wing Kit, Chan Wing Cheung, Chan June, Chan Cheng Wing, Lennng Kam Cheung.

## HOCKEY.

## MENTEM TEAM CUP.

The final match for the Mentem Team Cup was played at Happy Valley last evening between A and B teams, resulting in a win for B, 4 goals to 2. Both teams were one player short.

This afternoon at 3 p.m. A and B will meet in the final for the Pollock Cup. Both teams have one game to their credit. At the close of the match Mrs. Pollock will present the cup.

The B.T. s.s. "Terilla" left Singapore for Hongkong on Mar. 10 and is expected to arrive at Hongkong on or about Mar. 13.

The N.Y.K. s.s. "Kashima Maru" (American Line) left Shanghai for Hongkong on Mar. 10 and is expected here on Mar. 13.

## CONSIGNEES' NOTICES.

Cargo from "Kashima Maru" not cleared by Mar. 20 will be subject to rent. Damaged cargo will be examined on Tuesday and Friday. Agents.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

(b) The question of persons in custody in connection with the strike.

(c) The question of banishment of members of the Seamen's Union.

(d) A claim by the guild that they should be allowed to send an interpreter to attend the signing on or off of articles by Chinese seamen.

(e) The collision between Chinese and armed Government forces on the Shatin Road on the 4th March.

With regard to (a) the Government's representatives referred to the Government's former proclamation regarding the re-opening of the guild, and agreed that a public announcement by the delegates of a complete settlement would meet the conditions then imposed.

In answer to (b) the Government's representatives said that they would ask the Governor to release persons who were held in custody solely on the ground that they were members of the Union. They would inform the Governor that the delegates had raised the question of the men imprisoned for offences against the law, but they could hold out no hope of remission of sentence.

In reply to (c) an assurance was given that no officers or members of the Seamen's Union would be banished on the ground of holding office or of membership.

In connection with (d) the Government's representatives were impressed by a statement made by the delegates that ship's articles were written in English only and not in Chinese, and that in many cases men signed under the impression that they were entitled to various privileges which were refused to them when they went on ship-board. It was agreed that any members of the Union who so desired should be allowed to take with them to the signing on or off of articles an interpreter from the Union; with the proviso that this agreement was not to apply to foreign Consulates. It was further stated that the matter of improving the Government's arrangements for providing an adequate interpretation of articles would be looked into.

The last point (e) was met by a promise that a public judicial enquiry would be held and that the Government would be prepared to consider favourably the giving of compensation in the case of any persons who had been killed or injured.

The delegates thereupon agreed that a settlement satisfactory in every detail had been come to, and they issued a notice to that effect on the same evening.

On the morning of the 6th March the Governor in Council rescinded the Order-in-Council declaring the Seamen's Union to be an unlawful society, and on the same evening the necessary steps were taken to release persons held in custody on the ground of membership of the Seamen's Union and also a number of other persons who had been detained for further enquiry in connection with the general strike.

## NOTICE TO SHIPPERS AND PASSENGERS.

## SCHEDULED DEPARTURE.

## CHINA COAST, ETC.

SWATOW.  
Mar. 11.—D. L. Hsiao-hung.  
12.—I.C.S.N. Waikang.  
13.—U.S.R. Anasua Maru.  
14.—C.N. Kalgan.  
15.—C.N. Kwaiyang.

AMOY.  
Mar. 14.—I.C.S.N. Taikang.

## SHANGHAI.

Mar. 12.—I.C.S.N. Waikang.  
13.—B. L. Greenway Apar.  
14.—C.N. Sinking.  
15.—C.N. Nanchow.  
16.—P. & O. Novara.  
17.—R. F. Anchra.  
18.—C.M. Nanking.  
19.—L. T. Merano.  
20.—C.N. Chusan.  
21.—J.C.I.L. Tientsin.  
22.—M. M. Cordillere.  
23.—C.N. Rangoon.  
24.—N.Y.K. Shidzuka Maru.  
25.—P. & O. Sicily.  
26.—E. L. City of Calcutta.  
27.—R. F. Tientsin.  
28.—C.N. Empress of Asia.  
29.—A. L. Electra State.  
30.—P. & O. Kalgan.  
31.—C.N. Montague.  
32.—T.K.R. Taiyo Maru.  
33.—B. L. Empress of Japan.  
34.—A. L. Wanchow.  
35.—P. & O. Plancy.  
36.—R. F. Agamemnon.  
37.—C.N. Empress of Russia.  
38.—T. E. K. Siberia Maru.  
39.—P. & O. Donzola.  
40.—P. & O. Sicily.  
41.—T. N. K. Tenyo Maru.  
42.—C.N. Empress of Canada.  
43.—P. & O. Rhyber.  
44.—T.K.R. Korea Maru.  
45.—P. & O. Empress of Asia.  
46.—P. & O. Kashmir.  
47.—C.N. Montague.  
48.—T.K.R. Shiro Maru.  
49.—C.N. Empress of Canada.  
50.—P. & O. Karmala.  
51.—P. & O. Sudan.  
52.—C.N. Empress of Russia.  
53.—P. & O. Kashgar.  
54.—P. & O. Kashmir.  
55.—C.N. Empress of Canada.  
56.—P. & O. Khiva.  
57.—C.N. Empress of Asia.  
58.—C.N. Empress of Australia.  
59.—C.N. Empress of Russia.

Apr. 1.—T.K.R. Taiyo Maru.

4.—B. L. Empress of Japan.

6.—A. L. Wanchow.

9.—P. & O. Plancy.

11.—R. F. Agamemnon.

16.—R. F. Empress of Russia.

24.—T. E. K. Siberia Maru.

25.—P. & O. Donzola.

32.—C.N. Empress of Canada.

4.—P. & O. Karmala.

7.—P. & O. Sudan.

15.—C.N. Empress of Russia.

18.—P. & O. Kashgar.

21.—P. & O. Kashmir.

22.—C.N. Empress of Canada.

2.—P. & O. Khiva.

13.—C.N. Empress of Asia.

27.—C.N. Empress of Australia.

Aug. 10.—C.N. Empress of Russia.

## WEIHAIWEI AND CHEFOO.

Mar. 12.—C.N. Kweichow.

## TIENTSIN.

Mar. 14.—C.N. Kweichow.

12.—C.N. Cheong.

## TSINGTAO.

Mar. 14.—C.N. Shensi.

## TAKU AND DALNY.

Mar. 14.—B. F. Anchra.

23.—B. F. Tientsin.

## BANGKOK.

Mar. 12.—O.S.E. Busbo Maru.

## KEELUNG.

Mar. 13.—O.S.E. Amasua Maru.

Apr. 4.—T.K.R. Taiyo Maru.

May 22.—T.K.R. Shiro Maru.

## DAIREN.

Mar. 22.—T.K.R. Persia Maru.

## HOIHOW.

Mar. 13.—C.N. Phan Samud.

Mar. 15.—C.N. Phan Samud.

## SAIGON.

Mar. 12.—O.S.E. Busbo Maru.

21.—M. M. Andre Lebon.

31.—S. & B. Dewey.

Apr. 20.—S. & B. West Prospect.

## BANGKOK.

Mar. 13.—C.N. Phan Samud.

14.—C.N. Kweichow.

## SINGAPORE.

Mar. 12.—O.S.E. Altai Maru.

12.—O.S.E. Busbo Maru.

13.—N.Y.K. Tajima Maru.

14.—C.N. Sicily.

14.—I.C.S.N. Kumsang.

14.—C.N. Kalgan.

15.—B. F. Ajax.

15.—B. F. Glaucon.

15.—B. F. Kna.

16.—P. & O. Khiva.

16.—C.N. Phan Samud.

16.—G. L. Glenade.

18.—I.C.S.N. Namsang.

20.—N.Y.K. Awa Maru.

21.—B. F. K'ing.

21.—B. F. Mentor.

21.—M. M. Andre Lebon.

22.—E. A. Afrika.

24.—B. L. Tientsin.

24.—B. F. Tientsin.

24.—N.Y.K. Kano Maru.

24.—E. L. City of Simla.

25.—N.Y.K. Calcutta Maru.

26.—O.S.E. Panara Maru.

26.—P. & O. Dewah.

26.—P. & O. Knight Templar.

31.—P. & O. Sicily.

31.—S. & B. Dewey.

31.—N.Y.K. Katori Maru.

31.—H.E.A.L. Sapporo.

31.—P. & O. Glenavoy.

31.—B. F. Eurythmus.

31.—G. L. Pelos.

31.—G. L. Glenara.

31.—B. F. Macdon.

31.—B. F. Gray Apr.

31.—N.Y.K. Nippon Maru.

31.—H.E.A.L. Tientsin.

31.—B. F. City of Oren.

31.—B. F. Anchra.

31.—B. F. Tientsin.

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31.—B. F. Tientsin.



## WORLD THEATRE.

Commencing Friday till Monday.

## NORMAN DAWN'S

Thundering Drama of The Andes and a 'Little Wild Flower' who felt the kiss of 'Passion' and the Flame of Hate.

With the Beauty of her body, she sought to lure him to Death but Fate intervened. The Earth... shuddered... tore apart... The volcano swept forth its scalding wrath... and he was swallowed in the burning sea.

## CARL LAEMMLE

EDITH ROBERTS

## THE FIRE CAT

Supporting Cast.

Wallace MacDonald  
Arthur Jasmine  
Walter Long  
Beatrice Dominguez

## THE GREATEST "CATCHING" ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

Do you want your CHINESE to know your NAME? Do you want to ADVERTISE IN OUR CHINESE ALMANAC? WHY should you ADVERTISE IN OUR CHINESE ALMANAC? BECAUSE:—

1. ALL CHINESE PEOPLE IN CHINA and abroad MUST KEEP a copy of it.
2. THE CHINESE ALMANAC is the only CHINESE publication that is read by CHINESE in every part of the world.
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THE CHINESE ALMANAC ADVERTISING CO., LTD.  
75, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

**LIGHT LUNCHES**  
—fish, cheese, sandwiches—are made wonderfully appetizing by the use of

**Sea & Perrins' SAUCE**  
The ORIGINAL Worcestershire.

**GO TO NIKKO**  
Tel. No. 1024.  
25, QUEEN'S ROAD, (Below Hongkong Hotel).

**JAPANESE ART CURIOS**

brothered Screen and Wall Hangings,  
Ivory Carvings,  
Lacquered Ware,  
Panels, and Ornaments, etc.

Satsuma, Kutani and Imari Porcelain, Tea Sets, Flower Vases, Bronze and Brass Ware, Damascene Works, Silks, Etc.

TRIALS SOLICITED BY  
**JAMES STEER**  
THE CHRONOMETER AND WATCH MAKER  
(Contractor to H. M. Naval Yard.)  
9, JOE HOUSE STREET, HONGKONG.

**昇 CHEUNG SING 祥**  
JEWELLERS  
Dealers in China Jades, Diamonds, Pearls, Precious Stones & Amber-Beads.  
78, Queen's Road Central. Telephone 2907.  
Inspection Cordially Invited.

**KOON YICK**  
DEALER IN  
Chilli Sauce, Tomato Sauce, Chilli Powder, Pepper, Sour Fruit, Curry Powder, and any Powder, Sauce, Etc.  
HEAD OFFICE IN  
No. 180, Des Voeux Road, Central, Hongkong.  
Master TAM KIT HANG.

**KAM HING KNITTING COMPANY.**  
Manufacturers of—  
Socks, Singlets, Jerseys, Sweaters, etc.  
24, Haiphong Road, Kowloon. Telephone K 377.  
Manager, WONG KAM YUK.

**ROYAL SILK STORE**  
Just Received New Consignment of Bonnets, Hats, Gold and Silver BROCADE for Trimming Dresses, Shoes and Scarfs.  
We are the Only Dealers for the above articles in the Yee Yee Inspection.  
D. ORELLAN, 24, Queen's Road Central.

## CHILDREN'S CORNER.

## SNIP AND SNOOP GIVE A LESSON IN SWIMMING.

Snip and Snoop were both good swimmers. Sometimes Mary took them down to the sea-shore and there they could splash about as much as they liked. They had swimming matches or Mary would throw a stick far into the water and they would see who could get it first. Sometimes the one dog got it and sometimes the other and no one could tell which was the stronger swimmer.

One hot summer's day they were wandering about the garden and at last came to a big pool which was in one corner, from which the gardener fetched the water for his plants.

"Come along Snop," said his brother, "Let us have a dip."

In they plunged and were having great fun when along came Snorrum, the kitten, to see what all the noise was about.

She sat down by the side of the pool and began to wash her paws delicately with her head on one side.

"What a silly way to wash yourself Snorrum," called out Snip. "Why don't you jump into the pool and have a nice bath too. It is beautifully cool in here."

"No thank you," Snorrum answered, shuddering at the thought, for cats are not fond of water. "I like to see you two enjoying yourselves but I much prefer to be dry. My family is not amphibious."

Snip and Snoop came and sat down by her, looking puzzled.

"What is that you said?" asked Snip. "I never heard that word before."

"Oh if you don't know, you had better ask Mary," Snorrum said, as she went on busily with her washing. (Though as a matter of fact she had only heard Mary's father use it that morning and was not quite sure herself of its meaning, which was being able to live under water and on land as well.)

"You know more than I thought you did Snorrum," and Snoop looked at the kitten as if he were proud of being the friend of so learned a lady.

"Anyway you do not know how to swim do you Snorrum?" questioned Snip.

"No and I have no intention of learning," she replied.

Snip beckoned to Snoop with one paw and they retired behind a bush for a moment.

"Let us teach her," he whispered excitedly.

"Yes but how?" Snoop asked.

"Don't you remember," Snip went on, "When we were puppies Mary's father took us down to the sea and threw us in and then we found that we could swim out again quite easily. That must be the best way of teaching anyone. We will stand behind her and when I say 'Ready, steady, go!' give her a push. Then she will fall in and she will be so pleased to find that she can swim."

"Very well," agreed Snoop and they crept back again.

Snorrum was still sitting in the sun and was so busy with her washing that she had never noticed that the dogs had disappeared. You can imagine how startled she was to feel herself suddenly pushed from behind. Over she toppled into the water and then "Meow, meow, meow!" she cried wildly ("Help, save me!") and struggled to keep up.

"That's right Snorrum. Strike out!" cried the dogs. "You will soon get to the shore."

But poor Snorrum, terrified, splashed feebly and began to sink.

"Oh Snip," cried Snoop in horrified tones, "She is drowning! What shall we do!"

Snip looked round and saw a piece of wood which fortunately lay near by.

"Here, help me put this in," he shouted to his brother, for Snorrum's meows were deafening, and together they pushed it into the pool and Snorrum, after one or two vain attempts, managed to climb on to it just as Mary came along the path.

"What have you rascals been up to?" she cried, picking the poor, trembling Snorrum out of the water.

"Wow-wow Mary," they barked. "Please don't be cross. We wanted to teach Snorrum to swim but she did not seem to be able to do it."

"You might have known that cats cannot swim," said Mary, severely.

"We are so sorry Mary," said Snip and Snoop, with drooping tails, and Snip added, "Snorrum can have all my milk for three days if she likes."

"And mingtoo," put in Snoop who meant to be outdone by his brother.

Snorrum was a good-natured little thing, soon forgave them and you may be sure that Snip and Snoop never again tried to teach a cat to swim.

PETER PAN.

## THE TEA PARTY.

It doesn't matter if it rains  
As long as you can be  
I don't mind if it rains or falls  
For I shall be so happy.

## NOTICE TO SHIPPERS AND PASSENGERS.

## VESSELS DUE.

FROM HONGKONG  
Mar. 12.—P. & O. Kailash.  
13.—R. F. Kailash.  
Apr. 10.—R. F. Kailash.  
13.—R. F. Kailash.

## FROM JAPAN.

Mar. 12.—P. & O. Kailash.  
13.—R. F. Kailash.  
Apr. 10.—R. F. Kailash.  
13.—R. F. Kailash.  
May 1.—P. & O. Kailash.  
13.—R. F. Kailash.  
June 1.—P. & O. Kailash.  
13.—R. F. Kailash.

## FROM MANILA.

Mar. 22.—S. & B. Dewey.  
31.—R. F. Kailash.  
Apr. 1.—R. F. Kailash.  
10.—R. F. Kailash.  
19.—R. F. Kailash.  
28.—R. F. Kailash.

## FROM SINGAPORE.

Mar. 22.—S. & B. Dewey.  
31.—R. F. Kailash.

## FROM JAVA PORT.

Mar. 22.—S. & B. Dewey.  
31.—R. F. Kailash.

## FROM BOMBAY.

Mar. 15.—P. & O. Kailash.  
24.—R. F. Kailash.

## FROM CALCUTTA.

Mar. 15.—R. F. Kailash.

## FROM MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY.

Mar. 15.—R. F. Kailash.  
24.—R. F. Kailash.

## FROM VANCOUVER.

Mar. 15.—R. F. Kailash.  
24.—R. F. Kailash.

## FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Mar. 15.—R. F. Kailash.  
24.—R. F. Kailash.

## FROM LONDON.

Mar. 15.—R. F. Kailash.  
24.—R. F. Kailash.

## FROM COPENHAGEN.

Mar. 15.—R. F. Kailash.  
24.—R. F. Kailash.

## MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The P. & O. s.s. "Nagpoor" left Bombay on March 3 for Singapore, Shanghai, Kobe.

The B. I. s.s. "Ismita" left Bombay on March 7 for Yokohama, Yokkaichi, Osaka, Kobe.

The T. K. s.s. "Shinyo Maru" arrived at Yokohama Mar. 7 and sailed for Hongkong and San Francisco.

The P. & O. s.s. "Nagpoor" left Singapore for this port Mar. 9 at noon with the outward English Mail, and is due here Mar. 14 about 5 p.m.

The P. & O. s.s. "Nagpoor" (Blue Funnel Line) left Singapore Mar. 2 for Hongkong and is due here on Mar. 14.

The N. Y. K. s.s. "Nikko Maru" (Australian Line) left Thursday Island for Hongkong via Manila on Mar. 4 and is expected here on Mar. 15.

The C. M. s.s. "Nanking" will sail for San Francisco via Manila, Shanghai, Yokohama and Honolulu on Wednesday, Mar. 15, 1922, at noon.

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## RICE SHIPMENT.

## NEW FORM OF SURVEY CERTIFICATE.

In connection with rice shipment to the United States the following letter was sent to the Exporters' Association by the Secretary of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce:—

I am directed to inform you that at the last monthly meeting of the Committee of the Chamber the attached proposed form of Rice Survey Certificate recommended by the Rice Sub-Committee of your Association was duly adopted.

In order that buyers on the Pacific Coast may be enabled to arrange future credits which will specify for Chamber of Commerce Certificate only, without mention of Surveyors' name, which it is understood is sometimes done, my Committee is of opinion that the new form of Certificate should come into use not earlier than 1st July, 1922.

This Chamber will now take steps through the Rice Association of California to have Rice Importers advised regarding the impending change and in the meantime the Surveyors will be supplied with copies of the new form of Certificate to be used by them as from 1st July.

The following letter was sent by the Secretary of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce to the Rice Association of California, San Francisco:—

Certain discrepancies and differences in the wording of Surveyors' Rice Certificate having been brought to the notice of this Chamber, it has been decided to adopt a Standard Form, copy of which is now enclosed for your information.

This Certificate which becomes effective on July 1st, 1922, will not disclose the name of the Surveyor, the only signature on the face being that of the Secretary of the Chamber together with the Chamber's Seal.

In connection with these Rice Shipments, I am to assure you that the same seal and care will be exercised by the Chamber's Surveyors in future as has been done in the past.

## MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The T. K. s.s. "Pessia Maru" arrived at Yokohama Mar. 9 and sailed for Hongkong via Suez on Mar. 11.

The N. Y. K. s.s. "Mito Maru" (Liverpool Line) left Liverpool for Hongkong via Suez on Feb. 15 and is expected here on Mar. 20.

The N. Y. K. s.s. "Hakone Maru" (European Line) left London for Hongkong via Suez on Feb. 15 and is expected here on Mar. 20.

The s.s. "Pahang" which sailed from Liverpool on Jan. 29 for the Far East is expected in Hongkong in the beginning of March.

The s.s. "Teluk Anson" (Blue Funnel Line) left Kuching on Feb. 25 p.m. for Hongkong and is due here on April 3rd.

The s.s. "Mentor" (Blue Funnel Line) left Singapore on Feb. 27 p.m. for Hongkong and is due here on Apr. 4.

The P. & O. s.s. "Plassy" left London on March 3 and is expected to arrive at Hongkong on or about April 8.

The N. Y. K. s.s. "Yokohama Maru" (European Line) left London for Hongkong via Suez on Mar. 4 and is expected here on Apr. 12.

The s.s. "Kendal" (Blue Funnel Line) left New York via Boston for the Far East on Jan. 25 and is expected here early in April.

Advices have been received by the Hongkong Office of the Canadian Pacific Steamships, Limited from their Head Office, Montreal, to the effect that the "Empress of Canada" will sail direct for Hongkong and will arrive on her maiden voyage across the Pacific for Vancouver, B.C., via usual ports, from Hongkong on 4th May next.

The Empress of Australia will sail on her maiden voyage from this port, leaving on 27 July.

## CONSIGNEES NOTICE.

A portion of the "Bismarck" over-carrying Hongkong cargo has been received from Shanghai by the "Tak-ping". Cargo not cleared by Mar. 15 will be subject to rent and damaged cargo will be examined the same day at 10 a.m. Agents—Gibb, Livingstone & Co., Ltd.

## AN UNANSWERED CONUNDRUM.

"Why is a cook's brainpan like an overworked clock?" This, as many will remember, is the conundrum asked by Jack Point in "The Yeomen of the Guard" only to be interrupted by the Lieutenant with the chilling remark, "A true to this fooling!"

Whereupon the poor Merryman strolls off, muttering, "Just my luck: my best conundrum wasted." Take the rest of us, Mr. Henry Lytton—as he tells his readers in "The Secrets of a Savoyard"—just published by Jarrold—has often wondered what the answer was. One day he put the question to Gilbert himself, who said he could not tell him then, but would leave him the answer in his will.

where, of course, it was not to be found. So we shall never know, and the answer to the conundrum, some remain would, like the "Grown" in the "Unanswered" story.

Why is a brain span like an overworked clock? Because it runs over deeper.

From **JOHN NOBLE'S ENGLAND**

Direct from the Mills to your home

Buy all your Dress Requirements and Household Goods from the great British Mail Order House. You will be delighted with the quality and workmanship of the goods, the up-to-date and attractive styles and the low prices. You can be smartly dressed and yet be economical if you purchase all you need from John Noble's.

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Tailor Made Coats	Underwear	Made to Measure Suits
Frocks and Coat Frocks	Baby Linen	Overcoats, Waterproofs
Shirts and Undershirts	School Outfits	Bedding, Linens
Blouses, Millinery	Carpets, Curtains	Hats, Caps, Footwear
Coats, Sports Coats	Napery, Cutlery	Ready-to-Wear Suits

**PATTERNS.** John Noble, Ltd., will gladly send a splendid selection of patterns Post Free on application to Manchester.

**REMITTANCES** (in full) should wherever possible be sent by Money Order or by Bank Draft, payable at sight on London or Manchester.

**FREE!** Send today for a copy of John Noble's New Catalogue. It shows you how you can buy all your household requirements at factory prices, thus saving money on every purchase.

**JOHN NOBLE LTD.**  
MANCHESTER, ENGLAND

**HONGKONG & SHANGHAI GARAGE.**  
141 PRAYA EAST. TELEPHONE 3563.

**CARS FOR HIRE**

Beautiful Sceneries	SPECIALISTS ON AUTOMOBILE REPAIRING	Expert Workmen
Expert Chauffeurs	MOTOR CYCLE REPAIRING	Supervising Work



CHURCH NOTES.

2ND. SUNDAY IN LENT.

The second and third Sundays in Lent follow out the line of thought begun on the first Sunday, for both being before us, in the Gospels, Our Lord's casting out of devils, conquering Satan for others, as He conquered him for Himself in the Wilderness.

The Epistle's message is a struggle and prayer against the works of darkness, especially against sensual sin.

The whole of Lent is a season of fighting against what we believe to be evil: we first have to decide what needs conquering and then with whole-hearted resolution we exert our forces against the powers of the Devil until we gain the end we had in view. Our Lord had to decide in much the same way, for He had His temptations just as we have. Our Lord had to decide what was going to be the ruling force of His ministry. Was He going to use His supernatural power for Himself or for others? Often in His work He was faint and tired and hungry, and when at last He hung upon the Cross of shame, His revilers called out to Him, "If thou be Christ, save Thyself," had He wished He could indeed have used this supernatural gift, but this temptation had been fought and overcome when the Devil suggested to Him in the Wilderness, that He was so hungry. He should command the stones to become bread.

In the second Temptation, Satan asks Him to presume upon His Sonship, subtly suggesting an easy way in which to convince the crowds of His divinity, by falling from the pinnacle of the Temple unharmed. Jesus, knowing that such an allegiance would be worthless, that only by his own free will can man be saved, knowing the Price ordained by God to be paid for the sins of the world, rebukes Satan by saying, "Thou shalt not tempt the Lord Thy God."

Lastly comes the trial of ambition. Shall Jesus win His Kingdom by disloyalty to God, by unholy means, by evading the suffering of the Cross? As in a vision Our Lord beholds His bitter loneliness, His Agony, His intense bodily and spiritual torture—if He obeys Satan all this can be avoided. Then He remembers the Love of God and that the Devil is trying to usurp His place, and in just anger He turns to him, saying, "Get thee hence Satan, for it is written: Thou shalt worship the Lord Thy God and Him only shalt thou serve." Often we forget the ministry of Angels, how tenderly they watch us and how joyful they are when we overcome our temptations; surely if they hastened to Jesus in the Wilderness, they will come to us too with refreshment for our souls.

Despite the grave industrial depression and the financial stringency of last year, a great deal of progress was made in many vital matters concerning the life of the Church of England.

The Church Parliament (called the National Assembly of the Church of England) met three times and most important work was done in connection with the powers of the Parochial Church Councils: by the Bill which was passed, considerable rights have been granted to the laity so that a firm foundation of parochial self-government has been laid.

Church finance generally has suffered in common with all other large voluntary institutions, through the difficulties of the times, but many reforms have been brought about which augur well for the future.

The report of the New Seas Committee was published last September and attracted widespread attention by the fact that it advocated the immediate creation of twelve new dioceses apart from those which might be necessary by the division of the dioceses of London and York.

There is no doubt that 1921 will be remembered as a year of strides in the right direction, with an increasing feeling of responsibility and enthusiasm on the part of the laity.

Churchpeople sometimes ask what are the best of recent books and the question is rather difficult to answer. Some notable contributions were made to theological literature last year, and perhaps some of the best to recommend are: the Bishop of Zanzibar's "Revelation of Eternal Love," "Belief in God" by Bishop Gore, "Personal Religion and Politics" by Canon Carnegie "The call to Unity" by the Bishop of New York.

The following excerpt regarding the Wakeford case shows that the trouble is not yet settled:

"Sir—Will you kindly allow me to make known through 'The Church Times' that a petition is being made to the King to order the reopening of the case in which the Rev. John Wakeford was declared guilty? Mr. Freda Hansen asserts that she was the person who met the applicant in Peterborough Cathedral, and whose absence from the court caused the Lord Chancellor to say that one would

CANTON STRIKES.

LAST YEAR'S MANY DISPUTES.

According to the Canton Times, 1921 was a noted year for strikes. A summary gives a total of 21 strikes, four of which had not been settled when the year ended. Only one strike failed to secure increases, that organised by the potters who were only 340 strong. Otherwise the smallest increase was 15 per cent. secured by the fire-cracker makers \$50 strong and the highest 50 per cent. won by the tea-house waiters \$640 strong. Increases of 40 per cent. were gained by the masons (\$470), tailors (\$200), makers of foreign shoes (\$3,500), barbers (\$430), and wooden box makers (\$320).

Increase of 35 per cent. were secured by the oil producers (\$450), and the ox-butcherers (\$200); 30 per cent. by the mechanics (\$3,400), laundrymen (\$620) and foreign dress makers (\$20); 25 per cent. by the painters (\$20), the tea pickers (\$2,500), and wine distillers (\$1,200); and 20 per cent. by the match-builders (\$2,500).

The four strikes not settled were those by the makers of Chinese shoes (\$400), paper makers (\$1,400), package workers (\$150), and weavers (\$50). The shortest strike, that of the tailors, lasting two days, and the longest that of the tea pickers, five months.

CANTON FIRE.

DR. WU TING-FANG'S BOOKS DESTROYED.

At 2.30 on Thursday morning fire broke out in a room of the Presidential Headquarters at Canton, owing, it is believed, to defective wiring. As the building is rather old and the woodwork exceedingly dry the fire spread rapidly until the whole rear portion occupied by the Ministries of Finance and Foreign Affairs was completely destroyed. Dr. Wu Ting-fang who was asleep when the fire was first discovered was unable to save any of his valuable books and papers. The fire could have been extinguished at once if proper fire-fighting equipment had been available, says the Canton Times. The servants stood around watching the flames but made no attempt to put out the fire. When our reporter reached the scene the fire was well-in-hand but the debris was still smoldering. The staffs of the two Ministries are now looking for new office space. Commissioner Frank W. Lee at once invited Dr. Wu to occupy the third floor of the new Foreign Office Building but for the sake of convenience, if it is possible to do so, the departments of the Central Government will be housed in one building.

from her would have saved an innocent man. The object of the petition to His Majesty is to enable Mrs. Hansen to be cross-examined in court, and it is hoped by Mr. Wakeford's friends that his evidence, which was open to suspicion on account of his inability to call this important witness, will then be accepted as credible; and the verdict, pronounced under the supposition that his story was a clear fabrication, be reversed.

I shall be glad to send a copy of the petition to anyone who will write to me at Coddington Rectory, Chester. The forms will hold ten names, and if each applicant will get another nine signatures added beneath his own, he will be doing his bit towards testing the validity of Mrs. Hansen's claim to be "the girl in the cathedral."

W. F. JOHN TIMBERELL.  
Coddington Rectory,  
Chester, Dec. 28.

A good story is told of Dr. Thirlwall who used to be Bishop of St. David's. He has become very deaf of late years and is forced to use an ear-trumpet to be able to hear ordinary conversations. With immense effort, a visitor, whom he judged had something very important to communicate, managed to make him hear some trivial remark about the weather, whereat the bishop laid down his ear-trumpet, and said, "Dear me! How very little a man loses by being deaf!"

An unforeseen trouble has cropped up with regard to the laying of white tributes on the Cenotaph in Whitehall. Relatives and friends have apparently placed a considerable number of artificial flower wreaths at the base of the monument, with the result that quite an unsightly spectacle is made, and it is a delicate matter with which to deal, for nobody would willingly hurt the feelings of those who have lost their loved ones.

It is well for us of Hongkong to note this, for if we are to have a Cenotaph, questions of extra decoration should be settled at once.

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EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, March 10, 1922.

On London	Bank	On demand	2 1/2
On Paris	Bank	On demand	2 1/2
On New York	Bank	On demand	2 1/2
On Hongkong	Bank	On demand	2 1/2
On Shanghai	Bank	On demand	2 1/2
On Canton	Bank	On demand	2 1/2
On Hankow	Bank	On demand	2 1/2
On Peking	Bank	On demand	2 1/2
On Manila	Bank	On demand	2 1/2
On Singapore	Bank	On demand	2 1/2
On Yokohama	Bank	On demand	2 1/2
On Kobe	Bank	On demand	2 1/2
On Osaka	Bank	On demand	2 1/2
On London	Bank	On demand	2 1/2
On Paris	Bank	On demand	2 1/2
On New York	Bank	On demand	2 1/2
On Hongkong	Bank	On demand	2 1/2
On Shanghai	Bank	On demand	2 1/2
On Canton	Bank	On demand	2 1/2
On Hankow	Bank	On demand	2 1/2
On Peking	Bank	On demand	2 1/2
On Manila	Bank	On demand	2 1/2
On Singapore	Bank	On demand	2 1/2
On Yokohama	Bank	On demand	2 1/2
On Kobe	Bank	On demand	2 1/2
On Osaka	Bank	On demand	2 1/2

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

Hongkong 50 cents sub.	par.
On London	2 1/2
On Paris	2 1/2
On New York	2 1/2
On Hongkong	2 1/2
On Shanghai	2 1/2
On Canton	2 1/2
On Hankow	2 1/2
On Peking	2 1/2
On Manila	2 1/2
On Singapore	2 1/2
On Yokohama	2 1/2
On Kobe	2 1/2
On Osaka	2 1/2

NOTICE.

PRINCE TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS	NIGHT CARS	SATURDAYS	SUNDAYS
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. every 15 minutes	8.00 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. every 15 minutes	7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. every 15 minutes	7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. every 15 minutes
8.00 a.m. to 8.30 a.m. 10	8.30 p.m. to 8.45 p.m. 10	8.00 a.m. to 8.30 a.m. 10	8.00 a.m. to 8.30 a.m. 10
8.30 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. 15	8.45 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. 15	8.30 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. 15	8.30 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. 15
9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. 20	9.00 p.m. to 9.15 p.m. 15	9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. 20	9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. 20
9.30 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. 25	9.15 p.m. to 9.30 p.m. 15	9.30 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. 25	9.30 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. 25
10.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. 30	9.30 p.m. to 9.45 p.m. 15	10.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. 30	10.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. 30
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. 35	9.45 p.m. to 10.00 p.m. 15	10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. 35	10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. 35
11.00 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. 40	10.00 p.m. to 10.15 p.m. 15	11.00 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. 40	11.00 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. 40
11.30 a.m. to 12.00 noon 45	10.15 p.m. to 10.30 p.m. 15	11.30 a.m. to 12.00 noon 45	11.30 a.m. to 12.00 noon 45
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. 50	10.30 p.m. to 10.45 p.m. 15	12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. 50	12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. 50
1.00 p.m. to 1.30 p.m. 55	10.45 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. 15	1.00 p.m. to 1.30 p.m. 55	1.00 p.m. to 1.30 p.m. 55
1.30 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. 60	11.00 p.m. to 11.15 p.m. 15	1.30 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. 60	1.30 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. 60
2.00 p.m. to 2.30 p.m. 65	11.15 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. 15	2.00 p.m. to 2.30 p.m. 65	2.00 p.m. to 2.30 p.m. 65
2.30 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. 70	11.30 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. 15	2.30 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. 70	2.30 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. 70
3.00 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. 75	11.45 p.m. to 12.00 p.m. 15	3.00 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. 75	3.00 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. 75
3.30 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. 80	12.00 p.m. to 12.15 p.m. 15	3.30 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. 80	3.30 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. 80
4.00 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. 85	12.15 p.m. to 12.30 p.m. 15	4.00 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. 85	4.00 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. 85
4.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. 90	12.30 p.m. to 12.45 p.m. 15	4.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. 90	4.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. 90
5.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. 95	12.45 p.m. to 1.00 p.m. 15	5.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. 95	5.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. 95
5.30 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. 100	1.00 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. 15	5.30 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. 100	5.30 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. 100
6.00 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. 105	1.15 p.m. to 1.30 p.m. 15	6.00 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. 105	6.00 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. 105
6.30 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. 110	1.30 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. 15	6.30 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. 110	6.30 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. 110
7.00 p.m. to 7.30 p.m. 115	1.45 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. 15	7.00 p.m. to 7.30 p.m. 115	7.00 p.m. to 7.30 p.m. 115
7.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. 120	2.00 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. 15	7.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. 120	7.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. 120
8.00 p.m. to 8.30 p.m. 125	2.15 p.m. to 2.30 p.m. 15	8.00 p.m. to 8.30 p.m. 125	8.00 p.m. to 8.30 p.m. 125
8.30 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. 130	2.30 p.m. to 2.45 p.m. 15	8.30 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. 130	8.30 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. 130
9.00 p.m. to 9.30 p.m. 135	2.45 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. 15	9.00 p.m. to 9.30 p.m. 135	9.00 p.m. to 9.30 p.m. 135
9.30 p.m. to 10.00 p.m. 140	3.00 p.m. to 3.15 p.m. 15	9.30 p.m. to 10.00 p.m. 140	9.30 p.m. to 10.00 p.m. 140
10.00 p.m. to 10.30 p.m. 145	3.15 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. 15	10.00 p.m. to 10.30 p.m. 145	10.00 p.m. to 10.30 p.m. 145
10.30 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. 150	3.30 p.m. to 3.45 p.m. 15	10.30 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. 150	10.30 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. 150
11.00 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. 155	3.45 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. 15	11.00 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. 155	11.00 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. 155
11.30 p.m. to 12.00 p.m. 160	4.00 p.m. to 4.15 p.m. 15	11.30 p.m. to 12.00 p.m. 160	11.30 p.m. to 12.00 p.m. 160
12.00 p.m. to 12.30 p.m. 165	4.15 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. 15	12.00 p.m. to 12.30 p.m. 165	12.00 p.m. to 12.30 p.m. 165
12.30 p.m. to 1.00 p.m. 170	4.30 p.m. to 4.45 p.m. 15	12.30 p.m. to 1.00 p.m. 170	12.30 p.m. to 1.00 p.m. 170
1.00 p.m. to 1.30 p.m. 175	4.45 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. 15	1.00 p.m. to 1.30 p.m. 175	1.00 p.m. to 1.30 p.m. 175
1.30 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. 180	5.00 p.m. to 5.15 p.m. 15	1.30 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. 180	1.30 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. 180
2.00 p.m. to 2.30 p.m. 185	5.15 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. 15	2.00 p.m. to 2.30 p.m. 185	2.00 p.m. to 2.30 p.m. 185
2.30 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. 190	5.30 p.m. to 5.45 p.m. 15	2.30 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. 190	2.30 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. 190
3.00 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. 195	5.45 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. 15	3.00 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. 195	3.00 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. 195
3.30 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. 200	6.00 p.m. to 6.15 p.m. 15	3.30 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. 200	3.30 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. 200
4.00 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. 205	6.15 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. 15	4.00 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. 205	4.00 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. 205
4.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. 210	6.30 p.m. to 6.45 p.m. 15	4.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. 210	4.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. 210
5.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. 215	6.45 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. 15	5.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. 215	5.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. 215
5.30 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. 220	7.00 p.m. to 7.15 p.m. 15	5.30 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. 220	5.30 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. 220
6.00 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. 225	7.15 p.m. to 7.30 p.m. 15	6.00 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. 225	6.00 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. 225
6.30 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. 230	7.30 p.m. to 7.45 p.m. 15	6.30 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. 230	6.30 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. 230
7.00 p.m. to 7.30 p.m. 235	7.45 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. 15	7.00 p.m. to 7.30 p.m. 235	7.00 p.m. to 7.30 p.m. 235
7.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. 240	8.00 p.m. to 8.15 p.m. 15	7.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. 240	7.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. 240
8.00 p.m. to 8.30 p.m. 245	8.15 p.m. to 8.30 p.m. 15	8.00 p.m. to 8.30 p.m. 245	8.00 p.m. to 8.30 p.m. 245
8.30 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. 250	8.30 p.m. to 8.45 p.m. 15	8.30 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. 250	8.30 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. 250
9.00 p.m. to 9.30 p.m. 255	8.45 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. 15	9.00 p.m. to 9.30 p.m. 255	9.00 p.m. to 9.30 p.m. 255
9.30 p.m. to 10.00 p.m. 260	9.00 p.m. to 9.15 p.m. 15	9.30 p.m. to 10.00 p.m. 260	9.30 p.m. to 10.00 p.m. 260
10.00 p.m. to 10.30 p.m. 265	9.15 p.m. to 9.30 p.m. 15	10.00 p.m. to 10.30 p.m. 265	10.00 p.m. to 10.30 p.m. 265
10.30 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. 270	9.30 p.m. to 9.45 p.m. 15	10.30 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. 270	10.30 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. 270
11.00 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. 275	9.45 p.m. to 10.00 p.m. 15	11.00 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. 275	11.00 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. 275
11.30 p.m. to 12.00 p.m. 280	10.00 p.m. to 10.15 p.m. 15	11.30 p.m. to 12.00 p.m. 280	11.30 p.m. to 12.00 p.m. 280
12.00 p.m. to 12.30 p.m. 285	10.15 p.m. to 10.30 p.m. 15	12.00 p.m. to 12.30 p.m. 285	12.00 p.m. to 12.30 p.m. 285
12.30 p.m. to 1.00 p.m. 290	10.30 p.m. to 10.45 p.m. 15	12.30 p.m. to 1.00 p.m. 290	12.30 p.m. to 1.00 p.m. 290
1.00 p.m. to 1.30 p.m. 295	10.45 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. 15	1.00 p.m. to 1.30 p.m. 295	1.00 p.m. to 1.30 p.m. 295
1.30 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. 300	11.00 p.m. to 11.15 p.m. 15	1.30 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. 300	1.30 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. 300
2.00 p.m. to 2.30 p.m. 305	11.15 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. 15	2.00 p.m. to 2.30 p.m. 305	2.00 p.m. to 2.30 p.m. 305
2.30 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. 310	11.30 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. 15	2.30 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. 310	2.30 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. 310
3.00 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. 315	11.45 p.m. to 12.00 p.m. 15	3.00 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. 315	3.00 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. 315
3.30 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. 320	12.00 p.m. to 12.15 p.m. 15	3.30 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. 320	3.30 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. 320
4.00 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. 325	12.15 p.m. to 12.30 p.m. 15	4.00 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. 325	4.00 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. 325
4.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. 330	12.30 p.m. to 12.45 p.m. 15	4.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. 330	4.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.



